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Washington Highlights

American oil companies have pledged every help possible in an attempt of the United States to throttle oil shipments to Red China. The move is aimed at plugging any leaks of the strategic fuel to the Communist invader of South Korea. Meantime, the National Military Petroleum Advisory Board held a secret session in Houston, Tex. Plans for speedy conversion of the petroleum industry to war production should such action become necessary were in the agenda. Board Chairman Bruce K. Brown, New Orleans, made known that the work is strictly confidential and all meetings are closed, with a report only to the Federal Government. The 20-man board was created in 1948 by the Secretary of the Interior.

In an appearance before the Senate Finance Committee, Treasury Secretary Snyder again urged that the depletion allowance from income from oil and gas production be reduced. The Secretary's attack upon the depletion allowance, however, was far less vigorous than in his prior appearance before the House Ways and Means Committee. The almost silent reaction from the Committee indicated that most of the members apparently view the issue as settled. The Secretary in a detailed analysis of the House Bill indicated that the Treasury Department was particularly disturbed by the action of the House in extending the depletion allowance to industries which had not previously enjoyed such exemptions.

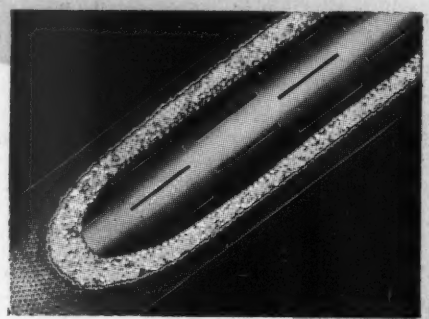
Three wartime plants to boost American synthetic rubber output will be reopened, according to a Government announcement. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation said the three plants are now in "standby" condition and will be reactivated. The plants are the Government-owned plants at Port Neches, Tex., with an annual capacity of 75,000 tons; a butadiene plant at Houston, Tex., formerly operated by Sinclair Rubber, Inc.; and a plant at Baton Rouge, La., especially designed to produce 13,000 tons of butyl rubber annually. United States warships and planes aligned to hold President Truman's new "Pacific Line" are protecting free Oriental Governments, but also a continuing American stake in the rubber plantations of the Far East as well. Despite almost a decade of effort, the American war and industrial machine is not free of its dependence on the rubber trees of the East. This is true for many reasons. America's chemists have not yet duplicated nature's miracle of producing rubber good for heavy truck tires. The new synthetic rubber industry can produce tonnage equal to the whole American need for new rubber. However, this has been offset by rolling American wheels that burn up the rubber at twice the prewar rate.

The Senate Labor Committee has refused to satisfy the request of coal and oil men that an immediate increase of $1.05 be placed on the tariff of foreign oil. However, the committee issued an unanimous report recommending another study of the tariff rates on imported oil. The group said that Congressional action should await recommendations of the Tariff Commission. Consequently, there is no chance for a new law this year to raise tariff rates on oil as urged by coal and railroad executives, oil companies which do not import foreign oil, and some labor groups.

Senator Taft, Republican of Ohio, has indicated flat opposition to giving President Truman standby authority to impose economic controls. Taft, who heads the Senate Republican Policy Committee, said at a news conference that he is willing to work with the Administration in setting up a bill for action by Congress, if controls eventually become necessary because of the war in Korea. "But I am opposed to the idea of giving the President blank check or standby authority to put controls into operation," he stated. "I think Congress ought to be on the job and approve any measures that are necessary in the light of the situation that exists at the time."

SMART OPERATORS SAY,

"There's no excuse for Sand Problems"



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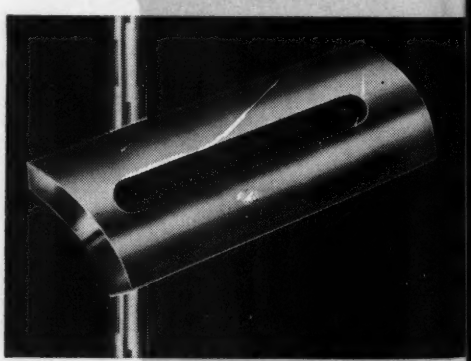

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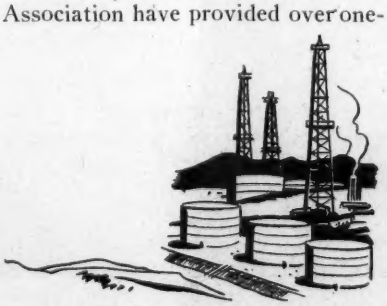
Water-Flooding Research and Its Application to Field Problems

by
Dr. Richard V. Hughes
Senior Petroleum Technologist, Stanford Research Institute

Industry is fortunate in that water flooding got its start and developed into a recognized method of oil recovery in the Bradford Field in Pennsylvania. The Bradford Field had undergone two periods of primary drilling and had failed to respond satisfactorily to vacuum and air-gas drive. John F. Carll, of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey, suggested in a publication in 1880 that water might be introduced purposefully into oil sands to increase production. Yet, the first recognized water floods in the Bradford Field were accidental. Their recognition and success during the period 1895-1905 led to planned water floods. Planned static-head floods led to low-pressure hydraulic floods, and low-pressure floods led to high-pressure floods. The development and operating techniques progressed slowly, but steadily, until today the accomplishments in the Bradford Field are known throughout the petroleum world. Water flooding is no longer referred to as the "poor man's branch" of the industry. For years the concensus of others in the industry has been that water flooding at Bradford was successful because of particularly favorable sand conditions. Actually, sand conditions are very unfavorable. It has been estimated that approximately one-half of the original oil content of the Bradford sands will not be recovered by methods in use today. Water flooding has been a financial success in the Bradford Field largely because of the premium value of its crude oil. It is probable that nowhere else in the United States could a producer make as many mistakes and still show a profit.

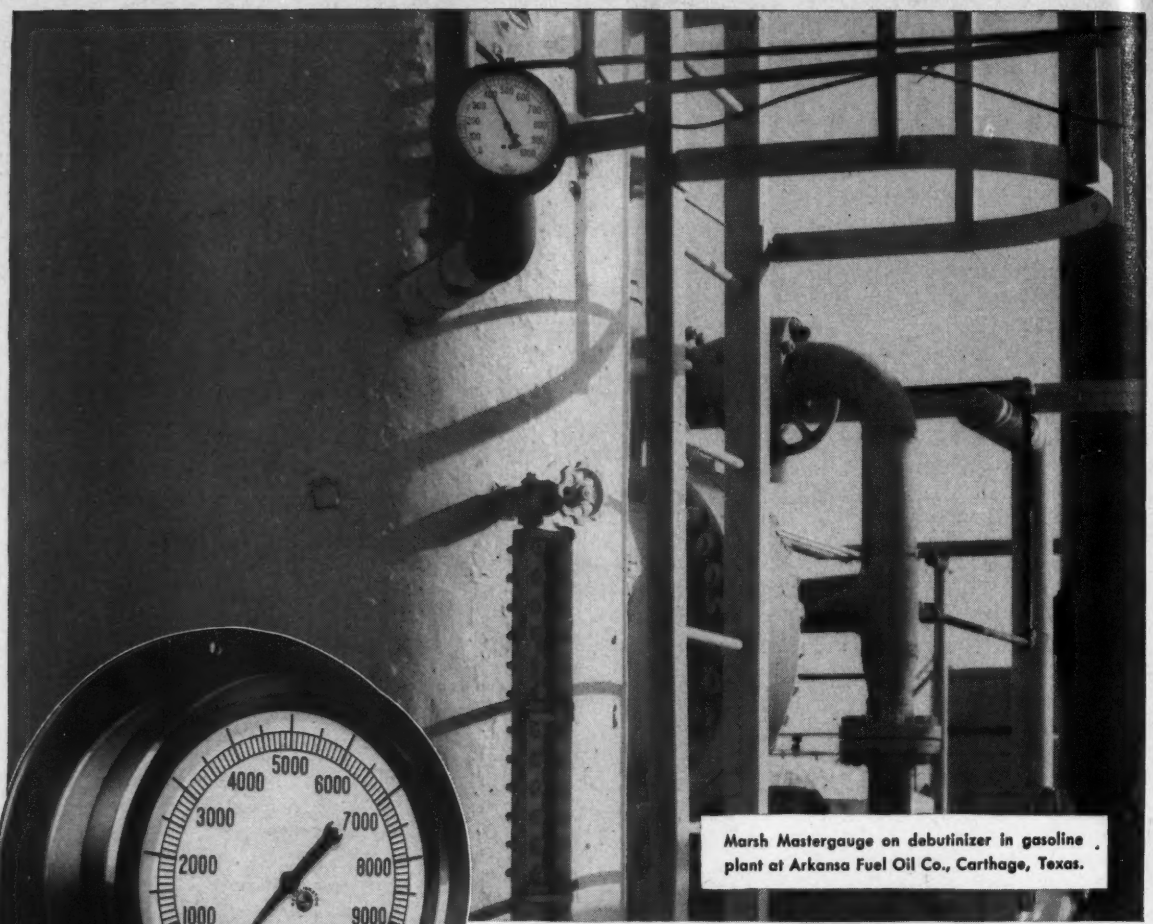
Average development and operating costs have increased perhaps 300 per cent during the past twenty-five years in the Bradford Field due to pattern-drilling, closer spacing of wells, coring of all wells on many properties, extensive core analysis, heavier shooting, higher input pressures, and the use of purified water. These increased costs have been justified by being considered "technological advances" in the science of water flooding.

The earliest recognition of the need for laboratory studies as an aid in understanding petroleum production problems came from progressive water-flood producers in the Bradford Field. Early methods for measuring the porosity of oil sands were developed largely at their instigation. The first oil field core taken solely for laboratory purposes was cut in Bradford sands. Pennsylvania's secondary recovery producers aided in the establishment of a petroleum production research laboratory at the Pennsylvania State College in 1928. Early workers in that laboratory were probably the first to study fundamentals of the flow of fluids through sands from an oil-production viewpoint. Bradford producers began to provide research funds to the College in 1933, so that the scope of secondary-recovery research might be broadened; later they matched the State's petroleum research contributions to the College each year. The Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association took over the responsibility of providing industry funds to the College in 1943 for secondary-recovery research and in addition established an applied secondary-recovery research laboratory in Bradford in 1944. To date the secondary recovery producers in the Bradford and Oil City areas and the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association have provided over one-half million dollars for secondary-recovery research. All other secondary recovery research expenditures in the United States may total three times that of the Pennsylvania Grade producers.



Despite all the technical publications resulting from these expenditures and the millions of dollars that have been spent on closely related and applicable primary-recovery research, the development and operating procedures now used in water flooding are almost entirely "rule-of-thumb" methods. Probably no so-called technological advance in water flooding has come about primarily as a result of laboratory research with the exceptions of certain bacteriological treatments of input waters and certain sand-plugging procedures. On the whole, laboratory research in water flooding is years behind field practice. Practically all past secondary—recovery research has been planned and conducted to explain, to prove, or disprove some procedure already practiced or condemned in field operations.

Water-flooding research, like other research, is divided into two categories: fundamental and applied. By definition, there is a distinction between the two, yet there naturally is considerable overlap. Some research men work upon problems of a fundamental nature only. Others claim to do applied research of a fundamental and basic nature. The consensus of the water-flood operators is that there is too much emphasis at the present time on fundamental research. The fundamental research worker prefers to experiment with an ideal porous medium and to eliminate as many variables as possible that his findings may be expressed with mathematical accuracy. The progressive water-flood operator does not condemn fundamental research work, but he thinks that most of it has been started too late, much of it misses the real problem, and all of it progresses too slowly to help him in his present-day operations.



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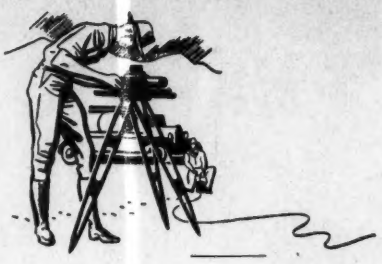
The average water-flood operator tends to evaluate all research in the light of his own or his pumper's personal experience and observations. At times he has made the same mistakes as many research workers in believing that all research work can be applied directly to his field problems. He has observed that research workers disagree among themselves over methods and conclusions as many times as he does with them. He knows that very few research workers have ever had any direct contact with field production problems. His core-analysis laboratories and consultants are usually hesitant and conservative when it comes to recommending a practice not proven by field experience. Some may even condemn certain research in an effort to save face. The end result is that almost every small independent producer has more faith in his own or his neighbor's judgment and "rule-of-thumb" practices than he has in the recommendations of the technical man.

One problem, as controversial today as fifteen years ago, will illustrate why the practical water-flood operator questions the know-how of the research worker. In 1925, Joseph B. Umpley called attention to the benefits of higher pressure gradients in Bradford "dump-floods." Since that time higher and higher input pressures have been used for flooding purposes by the majority of operators in the Bradford district. Some high-pressure floods at Bradford are operated at sand face pressures in pounds per square inch equal to 1.4 to 1.6 times the depth of the well in feet. In general, a high flooding pressure in pounds per square inch at the sand face may be considered as almost equal to, or in excess of, the depth of the flooded sand in feet. A low flooding pressure is approximately half, or less than half, of the corresponding high pressure.

In 1932, a member of the New York State Geological Survey hesitated to predict on the basis of his earlier laboratory investigations whether or not high water pressures would give better recoveries. In 1937, a laboratory consultant in Bradford proclaimed the benefits of higher flooding velocities in the Bradford Field and has remained a



firm proponent of high-flooding pressures for any water flood. He cited fundamental research at the Pennsylvania State College in support of his extensive field observations. Workers at the College published papers in 1939 and 1942 stating that the floodability of low-permeability Bradford-Alleghany sand cores was increased at higher pressure gradients. Workers at the U. S. Bureau of Mines published a report in 1941 showing better recoveries with higher flooding gradients when using vertical columns of unconsolidated sands. Workers at the Pennsylvania State College in 1946 reported no measurable effect of flooding gradient or velocity upon residual oil saturations in 42 water floods utilizing three long cores of Venango sands from near Oil City, Pennsylvania. Two years later a paper summarizing long-core research in the Stanolind laboratories stated that within the range investigated, the water-input rate and the resulting pressure gradient, during a water drive at low gas saturation, has no discernible effect on the final oil saturation of the core.

A paper was presented in 1948 by workers from the secondary recovery laboratory of the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Association at Bradford reporting upon nineteen floods on two long consolidated cores. One core was from the same Venango sands previously tested at the Pennsylvania State College; the other was representative of the Bradford sands. Every practical means was utilized to stimulate conditions as they exist in the field. The authors concluded that there was a definite relationship between flooding pressure-gradients and recoveries in that higher gradients gave higher recoveries and lower residual oil saturations. Members of the California Research Corporation presented a paper a few months later showing that the recovery by water flood increases with decreasing rate of interface advance. The most recent contribution to the problem is a paper, by the above-mentioned Bradford consultant, describing residual oil saturations after six years of operations on a Bradford property where high water-input pressures had been used exclusively. For years prior to development a part of the property had been subjected to migrating, low-pressure, slow-moving flood waters from a neighboring property. Another part had not been subjected to any flood-water movement. Test wells were drilled midway between producers and input wells to obtain sand samples representative of both flooding conditions. The author stated in his summary that:

1. In sand not previously water-flooded, the high-pressure water drive caused a reduction in oil content from an initial value of about 12,200 barrels per acre to about 7,200 barrels per acre at the test well. The oil saturation was reduced from an initial value of about 50 per cent of the pore space to 26.74 per cent of that pore space at the test well.
2. In sand through which a low-pressure water drive had previously moved for many years, the oil saturation remained almost unchanged. It was about 28.5 per cent of the pore space throughout the six-year period of high pressure flooding.
3. At the end of the six-year period, the oil saturation was substantially lower in the previously unflooded sand than it was in the sand which had previously been flooded at low pressure.

It may be assumed that the sand face pressures, pressure gradients, and flooding velocities were from 200 to 300 per cent higher during the six-year high-pressure flooding than during the earlier low-pressure flood. Yet the "substantial" difference in residual oil saturations was only approximately 1.76 per cent of the pore space in favor of the high-pressure flooding operation.

Similar disagreements between research workers may be noted with respect to whether certain sands are water-floodable. For instance,

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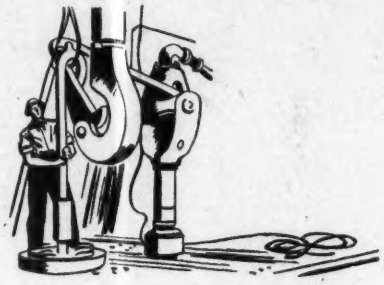
the authors of the technical paper mentioned above dealing with 42 water floods using three long Venango (Pa.) sand cores of widely differing permeabilities stated that the sand could not be profitably water flooded even if it were of homogenous permeability and contained very favorable saturations of oil and water. Workers in another laboratory reported that long cores of this sand would water-flood and that higher pressure gradients gave higher recoveries. They also stated that economic recoveries probably could be obtained by following a depleted gas-drive operation with a water flood. There is hardly a producer of Venango sand oil who is not convinced of the non-floodability of the Venango sand in the field. To him, sad field experience means more than any research worker's laboratory conclusions.

Other controversial matters might be mentioned, such as the value of capillary pressure measurements for interstitial water content, whether or not sands are preferentially oil wet or water wet, the relative merits of high and low pH fresh waters and of brines, the residual oil saturations obtained in the field, maximum safe and sand-face pressures, the relative merits of flowing or pumping production, whether or not an oil bank forms ahead of the flood water and, if so, is it desirable, the effects of high oil viscosities upon recoveries, and the possibility of utilizing surface-active agents.

It is readily apparent why the average water-flood operator pays little attention to technical literature when he makes a decision with respect to his operations.

Such a condition is partially the fault of those who finance production research and partially the fault of the individual research worker. Undoubtedly variations in procedures account for many differences in research findings and published conclusions. Perhaps the research workers have not had time to establish acceptable standard procedures. Both producer and the research worker should remember that secondary-recovery research has been underway for relatively few years. The research worker must realize that no synthetic core material can be utilized as a substitute for an actual sand in applied research. Nor can sweeping conclusions be drawn from the utilization of core material from one or even several actual oil sands.



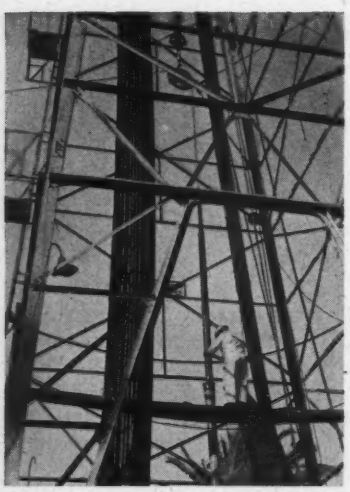
With respect to the problem of pressure gradients and recovery the research worker must be consistent with some of his other work. He will probably agree that in the case of a sand with pore constrictions of perfectly uniform size and shape, any pressure gradient higher than that needed to overcome interfacial tension pressures developed within the pore constrictions would not be expected to result in economically increased oil recoveries. Petroleum reservoir sands are rarely that uniform. A low-pressure gradient in ordinary reservoir sands will flood the oil from those pores having the largest constrictions, but progressively higher and higher pressure gradients will be needed for water to force the oil from and through pores with progressively smaller and smaller pore restrictions. That is the principle of the capillary pressure measurement and curve for determining the wrongly-called "connate-water" content of reservoir sands. Hence, for a given well spacing, the correct pressure gradient for water flooding is chiefly a function of the size and distribution of the pore constrictions of the reservoir sand, modified to some extent by the depth of the sand, the oil saturation, and the degree to which it is desired to flood the sand in economic time. Inasmuch as the physical characteristics of the different sand layers and relative oil, gas, and water saturations will probably vary widely and pressure drops are greatest close to the wells, some compromise pressure-gradient must be adopted. A low pressure gradient in the Bradford Field might be a high or even destructive pressure gradient in a Mid-Continent or California field, even though the depths to the sands are the same. The research man could serve industry better by forgetting the misleading terms of high and low-pressures. He should try to develop acceptable techniques for determining the best pressure gradients for given sand and field conditions. To do so it will be necessary to understand something of the geologist's concepts of the origin, migration, and accumulation of oil, and to try to reproduce fluid characteristics and fluid distributions in laboratory setups as they exist in the reservoirs. It is very difficult to simulate true reservoir conditions in a laboratory core at various stages of production practices, yet the applicability of research depends almost entirely upon how closely field conditions are simulated.

Other cases where the simulation of field conditions in laboratory research are equally important might be enumerated. The magnitude of base exchange reactions between various flood waters and the clays associated with oil sands depends upon the treatment of the core material prior to the tests and the testing procedure. Laboraory studies of the effects of clays on the electric log are subject to the same errors. The same can be said with respect to the study of the addition of surface-active agents to flood waters and many other research problems.

In time it will be generally realized that efficient water-flooding practices now in use in the Bradford Field are not applicable everywhere. The most costly mistakes that water-flood operators have made in North Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Illinois have been caused by following Bradford practices blindly. Industry must realize that water flooding is still far from being scientifically understood. Water-flood failures are due largely to ignorance. The most successful operations could be improved upon.

It is well known that from 10 to 25 billion barrels of oil in the presently discovered fields of California cannot be recovered by current primary production practices. How much of this oil can be recovered by future water floods depends largely upon the magnitude and timeliness

(Continued on Page 37)



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Ridge Basin Adds Interest

Bolsa Chica Oil Corporation has announced the sale to Texas Company of a half interest in 4000 acres in the Ridge Basin area east of the town of Castaic. The land lies in Townships 5 and 6, North, and Ranges 16 and 17, West. Interest of Bolsa in a portion of the area resulted from showings of high gravity found at a relatively shallow level in the T. & M. well drilled in Sec. 18-5n-16w. Directly south and no great distance from the T. & M. project, the company drilled its Kinler No. 47-18. A substantial measure of oil zone was cored, but the sand evidently was too tight to produce commercially. However, the sector northwest of the T. & M. well was regarded by Bolsa as offering the best prospects for oil. Leasing was concentrated there. Both the T. & M. and the Bolsa Drilling efforts provided geological information for determining ultimate location for the first well under the combined banners. The agreement between the two companies calls for Texaco as operator. Bolsa Chica has completed its first well in the Ringwood field, Major County, Okla. The well, Scott No. 1, came in from a bottom of 6823 ft., flowing at the rate of 350 barrels a day of clean 40 gravity crude oil. Hogan No. 1 is in the final stage at 6885 ft. Layton No. 1 is drilling at 3185 ft. Bolsa Chica's holdings spread over 1240 acres in the field, with one well spaced to each 40 acres.

Towsley Try Digs

Digging has reached 3750 ft. in Keystone Oil Development Company's Hammon No. 2 wildcat well on Sec. 8-3n-16w in Towsley Canyon, Los Angeles County.

Signal Hill Adds Producers

Union Oil has completed its L. B. C. No. 29 and No. 31 on Sec. 30-4s-12w in the Signal Hill area. The former is pumping 140 barrels of oil and 43,000 cubic ft. of gas a day. The latter is pumping 71 barrels of oil and 58,000 cubic ft. of gas daily. The Pacific Drilling Company has finaled its Breen No. 1 on Sec. 29-4s-12w for 95 barrels from 2408 ft. Some geologists, familiar with the new shallow horizon, pointed out that the area of productivity is rapidly being defined and in the final summing up may not be as extensive as thought at first. Also worthy of note is the fact that the Jerman-Bartee discovery is no great distance from 35 wells drilled south of the fault to depth similar to the pool opener. Adjacent thereto and just north of the fault, some 30 drilling jobs finished at similar levels. Most of these wells were drilled in 1930 and two years later or 18 years ago, the average yield was about 70 barrels a day. This raises some interesting geological questions, which will be answered by further development in the area.

Placerita Try Drills

On Sec. 36-4n-16w in the Placerita area, F. E. Ellis' Lowe No. 1 test is drilling at 1014 ft. King Oil & Gas Company's Peggy Moore No. 11 is drilling at 640 ft. on Sec. 31-4n-15w.

In the Santa Fe Springs Field, Pacific Western Oil Corp.'s well Nordstrom No. 13, left to right: A. F. Weekley, head well puller; J. C. Bowen, floorman; Dean Pickson, derrickman; Ray Keeter, floorman.

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Temporarily idle at 965 ft. is the latest word on the Raymond D. Weller test near Palmdale on Sec. 5-5n-12w.

Imperial Valley Wildcat Starting

Widening interest in Imperial Valley centers around the spudding of the Rasmussen & Mortimer deep test on Sec. 10-11s-10e, northwest of El Centro. Principals of the company are Robert Rasmussen and Harry Mortimer, Chicago oil operators. The venture is digging on a 6000-acre block between Indio and Westmoreland, near Highway 99. Engineering and geology is in charge of Bickmore & Bickmore. The well is reported financed by a Chicago business group. Mortimer, executive vice president of the Chicago Petroleum Company, owns production in Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky.

Bartholomaus Wildcat Spuds

W. W. Bush is drilling at an inconclusive level with his Bush Bar No. 1 test well on Sec. 6-2n-14w at Bartholomaus Canyon, Los Angeles County.

Canoga Park Test Idling

Cache Oil Company's Knapp No. 4-1 on Sec. 4-1n-17w at Canoga Park is idle at 325 ft. Total bottom is 385 ft. The project was spudded last June 3.

Oak Canyon Try Drills

In the Oak Canyon area of Los Angeles County, Western Gulf is drilling its Foley No. 1 at 1080 ft. on Sec. 5-4n-17w.

Puente Try Quits

Recent prospect drilling in the Puente area has been unpromising. Jergins Oil's Handorf No. 1 on Sec. 1-2s-11w quit at 7264 ft. H. H. McVicar's Rowland Estate No. 1 on Sec. 20-2s-10w was abandoned at 3523 ft. Operations have been suspended at 1160 ft. in the M. R. Peck & Sons Layaye No. 1 on Sec. 33-1s-10w.

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Castaic Test Drilling Ahead

Texas Company's Honor Farm No. 1 on Sec. 6-4n-16w in the Castaic area is drilling at 2800 ft. Humble Oil's N. L. & F. No. 2 is down 11,394 ft., but fishing. The top of fish is placed at 11,150 ft.

Newhall Try Starts

Provost & Associates is starting Pro-Trana No. 2 on Sec. 25-4n-16w in the Newhall area. No. 1 was abandoned at 1120 ft.

San Jacinto Test Spudded

Grayco Petroleum Company No. 1 explorer on Sec. 21-4s-1w in the San Jacinto area of Riverside County has been spudded. Petroleum Production Engineers are drilling below 1200 ft. with Vernard No. 1 on the section. The project went first to 3106 ft.

La Mirada Test Digging

On the McNally Ranch in the La Mirada area, General Petroleum was last reported drilling at 5760 ft. with its No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 22-3s-11w.

Del Valle Well Pumps

Completed on the pump for a yield yet to be gauged accurately, Trigood Oil Company and Southern California Petroleum Corporation have finaled Barbour No. 1 in the Del Valle area. The well is bottomed at 7362 ft., with 7-in. casing set at 7125 ft. Kinler No. 2 is rigging up on the section.

Cajon Pass Test Quits

Deepened from 802 ft. to 1712 ft., without encouragement has resulted in abandonment of the O.H.R.O. Oil Company's One No. 1 wildcat in the Cajon Pass area, Sec. 18-1n-4w, San Bernardino County.

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San Mateo Test Starts

Continental Oil Company has chosen location for an exploratory well along the crest of the Santa Cruz Mountains in San Mateo County. The well is starting work on Sec. 17-6s-4w and one-half mile west of Skyline boulevard which snakes its way atop the mountain range. The project is called Bianchi No. 1. At Butane Ridge, Texas Company is rigging up its Blomquist No. 1 test on Sec. 4-8s-4w. San Mateo County in recent months has been the scene of considerable leasing activity and several test wells have been drilled. Jergins Oil drilled a duster near La Honda and is giving thought to another test in the general area. Other companies may drill in the county in the near future. They include Union, Standard, Hancock, Texas Company, Richfield and Honolulu.

Hopper Canyon Wildcat Drills

Oil Field Equipment & Supply Company of Long Beach is making hole at a shallow level with its Commander No. 9-F on Sec. 13-4n-19w at Hopper Canyon, Ventura County. Target of the well is the Modelo around 4000 ft.

Sespe Creek Venture Works

Information last received from the Sweet Development Company Faught No. 1 test well on Sec. 17-5n-19w at Sespe Creek indicated swabbing was in progress. The well is down 2021 ft., with casing set around 1980 ft.

Bardsdale Drill Scene

Geis-Robertson No. 24, sponsored by Union Oil on Sec. 12-3n-20w in the Bardsdale field, is drilling at 5705 ft. Cleveland Oil's Elkins No. 6 on Sec. 7-3n-19w is making hole at 1888 ft. William Thornbury, Inc. has location for Elkins-Thornbury No. 1 on Sec. 6-3n-19w.

Corning Adds Gas

Testing 6,000,000 cubic ft. of gas a day from the interval of 1560 and plug at 1610 ft., The Buttes Oilfields, Inc., has shut in its No. 1-B on Sec. 2-24n-3w in the Corning gas field. Total bottom is 1613 ft.

Arroyo Seco Project Digs

Drilling is going deeper at 6175 ft. in Humble Oil & Refining Company's C. N. Thorup No. 1 in the Arroyo Seco area, Sec. 21-19s-6e, Monterey County. Texas Company is drilling at 800 ft. with its Garrissere No. 1 on Sec. 32-22s-10e at Los Lobos. Labarere No. 1 is rigging on Sec. 3-23s-10e.

Holser Canyon Venture Drills

In the Holser Canyon area near Piru, the Fairfield-Volunteer Petroleum Company is drilling steadily ahead at 1650 ft. with Holser No. 4 on Sec. 14-4n-18w.

South Mtn. Test Drills

One-half mile from Bolsa Chica Oil Corporation's 340-acres in the South Mountain area, Shell Oil Company is digging at 5375 ft. with its Ben Schieferle No. 1 on Sec. 16-3n-20w. The play is actually between fields at South Mountain and Shiells Canyon.

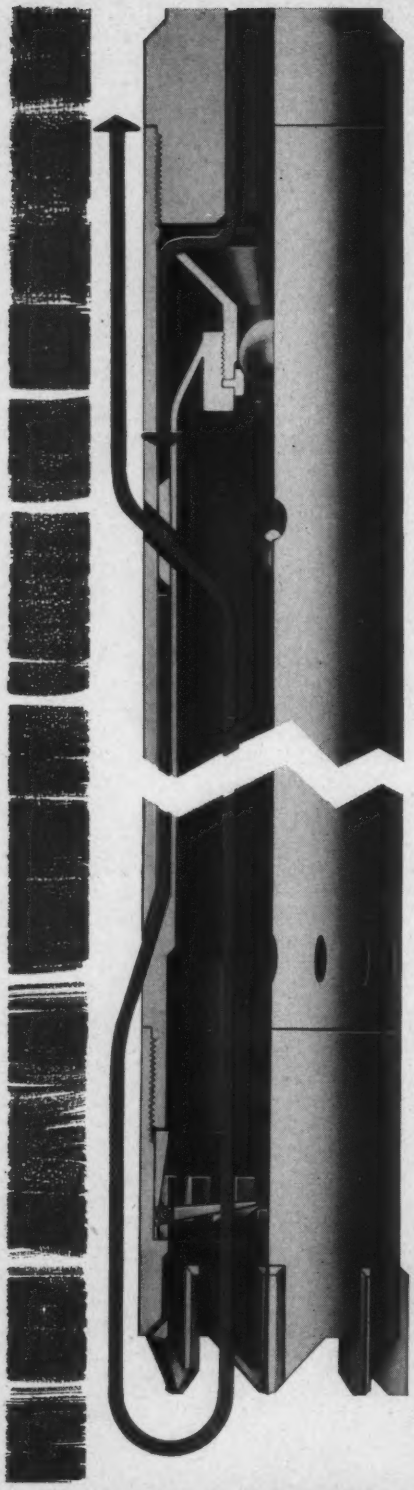
Tapo Canyon Well Pumping

Aeco Corporation's Tapo No. 2 on Sec. 13-3n-18w in the Tapo Canyon area of Ventura County has been completed pumping 30 barrels a day of gross fluid. Net oil yield is 8 barrels daily.

Ventura Test Digs

In the Ventura Avenue field area, Potomac Oil Company's Sprague No. 3-1 on Sec. 21-3n-23w is slugging away at 7405 ft. British American Oil Producing and Bolsa Chica Oil's Hartman No. 19 on Sec. 21-3n-23w is drilling at 10,700 ft. Completion will mark the third well producing for the combination from the D-6 zone fault block on the north flank of the field and round out offset requirements for this zone on the Hartman lease.

In the Del Valle area at Standard Oil Co.'s well Sepulveda No. 12, Dunlap and Graham drilling contractors, left to right: Smokey Garten, driller; H. Bryan, lead tong; H. F. Stone, cathead; M. S. Feland, derrickman; R. W. Bannon, pipe racker.



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Montalvo
Test Rigs

Nearing the spudding-in stage is the Standard of California McGrath No. 148-12 test in the Montalvo area, Ventura County. The derrick stands not far from the beach.

Mattole River
Wildcat Works

Exploratory drilling is going ahead at 4540 ft. in the Independent Exploration Company Roscoe No. 1 on Sec. 34-2s-1w in the Mattole River country in Humboldt County.

Wildcat Spuds
Paso Robles

An interesting wildcat well has just spudded in the Paso Robles area of San Luis Obispo County under the banner of Signal Oil & Gas Company. It is on Sec. 9-27s-13e, several hundred ft. from a dry hole drilled some years ago by Norris Stamping and Manufacturing Company. The new well is tagged Signal-Dresser No. 1. Fairview Exploration Company, meanwhile, is preparing to resume operations at 1813 ft. in its No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 22-26s-12e. On the Carrizo Plains, Pacific Oil & Gas Dev. is down 6100 ft. in hard brown siltstone with its McDonald No. 45-8 on Sec. 8-29s-19e and fishing. Rexroth No. 85-16 is a location on Sec. 16-29s-19e.

Goleta
Try Rigs

W. J. Carter is rigging derrick for Carter-Prevadello No. 1 test on Sec. 36-5n-28w in the Goleta area, Santa Barbara County.

Guijarral
Test Staked

Standard of California has staked No. 27F-356, a northerly extension of the Guijarral Hills field on Sec. 27-20s-16e. It is two locations north and two west of the company's No. 27F-378, an Allison oil sand producer.

Williams
Try Quits

Off the board at 2271 ft. was the final drilling chapter of the Palomar Oil Company Voight No. 1 test well on Sec. 6-28s-20e in the Williams area, Kern County.

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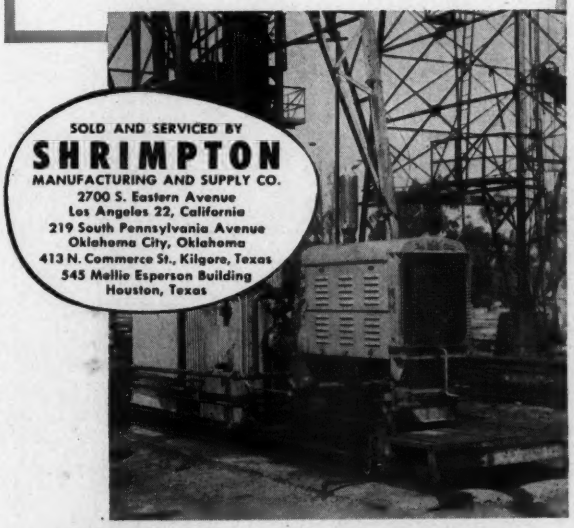

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San Joaquin Valley

Cuyama Valley Venture Idle

Rothschild Oil Company has suspended temporarily at 4396 ft. its U. S. No. 1 on Sec. 11-9n-27w. Location is two and one-half miles south of Richfield's Homan discovery well in the South Cuyama field and evidently south of faulting. The Rothschild project was the first well to test land directly south of production at South Cuyama. Honolulu Oil Company is rigging its Honolulu-Oceanic No. 1 on Sec. 19-9n-25w in the South Cuyama area. Other acreage holders in the area include Rothschild, Bandini, Richfield, Universal Consolidated and Signal Oil & Gas. Seaboard Oil's K C. Wallace No. 1 on Sec. 12-11n-30w at the far west end of the valley has been abandoned at 3695 ft. The project drilled on the Spanish Ranch, nine miles west of wells pouring oil on the Russell Ranch. Superior Oil's Government No. 17-2 on Sec. 2-11n-28w at North Cuyama has been completed on the pump at 6435 ft. Accurate gauge is not yet available. Due to the failure of the well to flow, geologists are taking a new look at the area and adjustments in their original viewpoint. The well is only one location away from the discovery well at North Cuyama, which came in flowing at a substantial rate.

Sargent Try Rigs

Jack Herley, Operator, is rigging his O'Connell No. 1 test on Sec. 12-4s-4e in the Sargent area, San Benito County. Ciervo Oil Company's Nicholas No. 2 is starting work on Sec. 28-16s-12e in the Ciervo Anticline area. At Lewis Creek, North American Oil Consolidated is drilling and coring at 4523 ft. with U.S.L. No. 1-11 on Sec. 11-19s-10e. Southeast of the town of San Benito, San Benito Oil is making hole at 1990 ft. with No. 1 test on Sec. 31-17s-10e. Cal-Nevada Oil's Baumgartner No. 2 on Sec. 26-17s-9e is down 5159 ft. and cleaning out.

Tejon Hills Drilling Site

Standard of California was last reported drilling at 1440 ft. with its Tejon No. 3-65-29 at Tunis Creek in the Tejon Hills area, after completing a fishing job. The company has made locations for Tejon No. 5-34-16 on Sec. 16-11n-18w and Tejon No. 2-4-32 on Sec. 32-12n-18w. In the East Tejon Hills, R. B. Jackson and Cliff E. Zillgitt have quit their R. B. Jackson No. 4 well on Sec. 13-11n-18w at 505 ft.

Comanche Pt. Wildcat Digs

Drilling is continuing ahead below 1100 ft. in the C.C.M.O. Company Tejon Ranch No. 3 on Sec. 23-32s-29e in the Comanche Point area. About to spud is the B. C. Mackey Comanche No. 1 on Sec. 32-32s-30e.

Carneros Try Works

Trico Oil & Gas Company and Independent Exploration Company are drilling at a shallow depth with their Theta No. 18 test on Sec. 29-28s-20e near Carneros Creek and two miles southwest of the Bacon Hills field.

Bena Try Resuming

Work has been resumed in the So-Hi Oil Company So-Hi No. 2 on Sec. 8-30s-30e in the Bena area, Kern County. The project at last reports was cleaning out at 2500 ft.

McKittrick Well Works

Pacific Western has started work on the old Ohio Oil Company Midway and McKittrick No. 1 well on the Belgian Anticline near McKittrick. The project is one-half mile southeast of the discovery recently chalked up by Pacific Western and Tide Water Associated. Midway and McKittrick No. 1, on Sec. 32-30s-22e, drilled to 7365 ft. in the days when wooden rigs were common.

Jacalitos Try Deeper

In the East Jacalitos area, Ohio Oil's Ohio-Gulf-H. C. Lillis No. 1 is making hole ahead at 10,400 ft. on Sec. 28-21s-16e. On the Turk Anticline, Russell Giffen's No. 33-17 on Sec. 17-17s-15e is drilling and coring at 6600 ft. General Petroleum's B.L.C. No. 44-14 on Sec. 14-20s-18e is down 13,515 ft.

Bell & Burden drilling contractors for British American Oil Prod. Co.'s well, Hartman No. 19, in the Ventura Avenue Field. left to right: Burl Clark, lead tong; Elbert Underwood, derrickman; W. B. Broyles, pipe racker; Carl Buker, mechanic; W. L. Miller, cathead; Art Nevin, driller.

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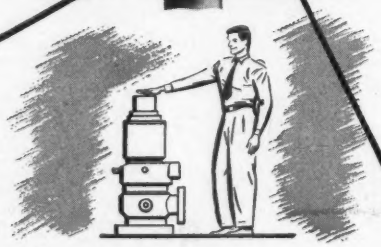

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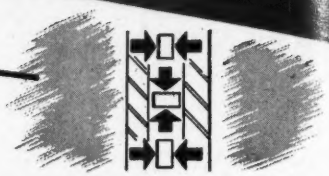

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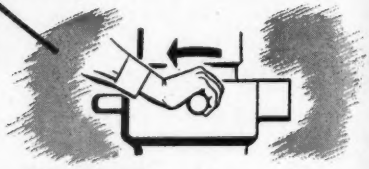

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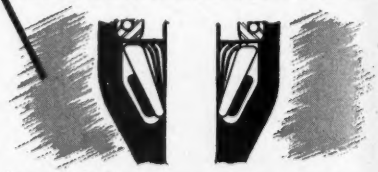

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Antelope Plains Wildcat Working

Tools are below 4000 ft. with drilling continuing ahead in Amerada Petroleum's Still No. 1 explorer on Sec. 3-26s-17e on the Antelope Plains, Kern County.

Hanford Try Cores

Near Hanford in Kings County, Goshen Syndicate's Drummond-Union No. 2 test on Sec. 36-18s-22e is coring at 5345 ft. Barnsdall Oil's Lynch-Mauren No. 88-9 on Sec. 9-23s-17e at Reef Ridge has been redrilled to 8607 ft. and pipe has been set at 8476 ft.

Tranquility Test Starts

Shell Oil is about to spud its Coffin No. 1 wildcat near Cantua Creek in the Tranquility area of Fresno County. The venture, on Sec. 24-15s-24e, is six and one-half miles west of the town of Tranquility and one-half mile south of Tide Water Associated's pump station along Highway 33.

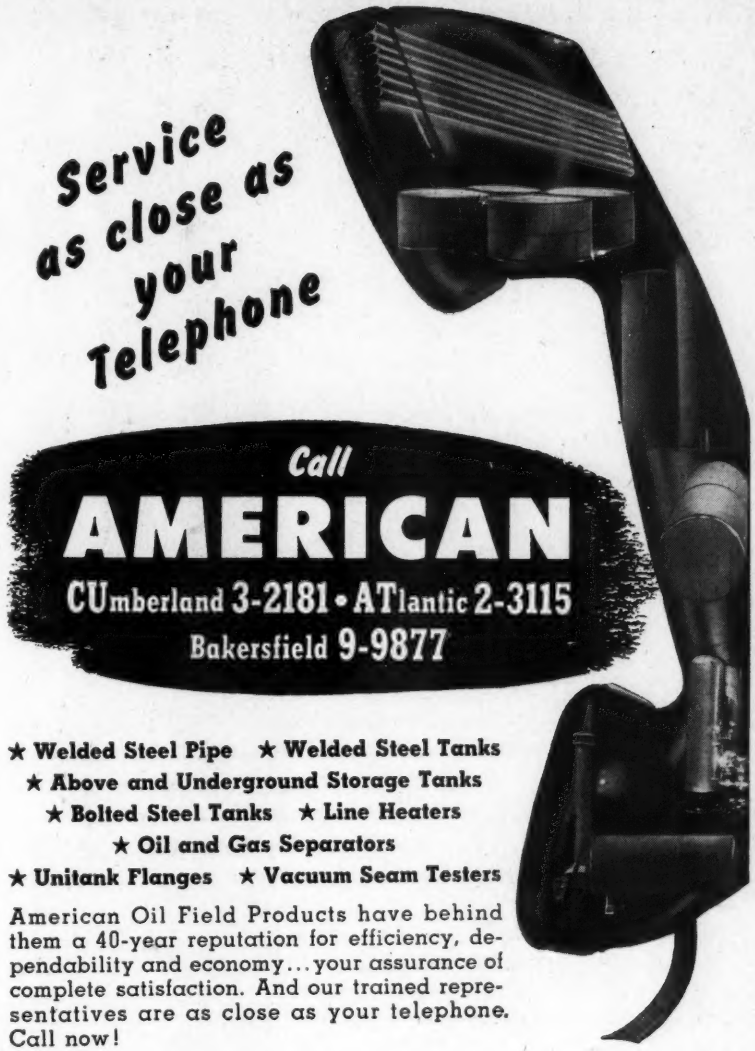
McDonald Test Good

Glen Ferguson and I. W. Bosworth of Bakersfield have completed Layman No. 2 on Sec. 18-28s-20e for a new discovery about one mile southeast of wells producing on the McDonald Anticline. Present production is 240 barrels of 29.8 gravity oil and 25,000 cubic ft. of gas daily through a 16/64-in. orifice. Open to production is 80 ft. of Buttonbed sand topped at 1977 ft. Total depth is 2057 ft., with casing set at 1977 ft. Location is six miles south of Shell Oil's recent discovery in the Antelope Hills. Ferguson and Bosworth's Layman No. 3 is starting on the section.

Ten Section Wildcat Digs

On Sec. 28-30s-26e in the Ten Section area, Bankline Oil Company continues to drill ahead at 7580 ft. in its KCL No. 88-28 test on Sec. 28-30s-26e.

The Federal Power Commission has authorized the building of a $32,300,000 pipeline system from the National gas fields in Colorado and New Mexico to the San Francisco area. The FPC approved application for the projects by El Paso Natural Gas Company, El Paso, Tex., and Pacific Gas & Electric Company, San Francisco. Construction of facilities to carry about 150,000,000 cubic ft. of gas daily from the Permian and San Juan Basins to California markets is what the companies want to do. El Paso will lay a 451-mile line from the San Juan Basin in New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas to connection with its existing system near the Arizona-California border in Mohave County, Ariz. The gas will be delivered to Pacific at a point near Topock, Ariz. El Paso, in addition, will deliver 17,000,000 cubic ft. a day to Southern Union Gas Company for resale at Winslow, Williams, Flagstaff, Prescott, Seligman, Holbrook and Kingman, Ariz., and Gallup, N. M.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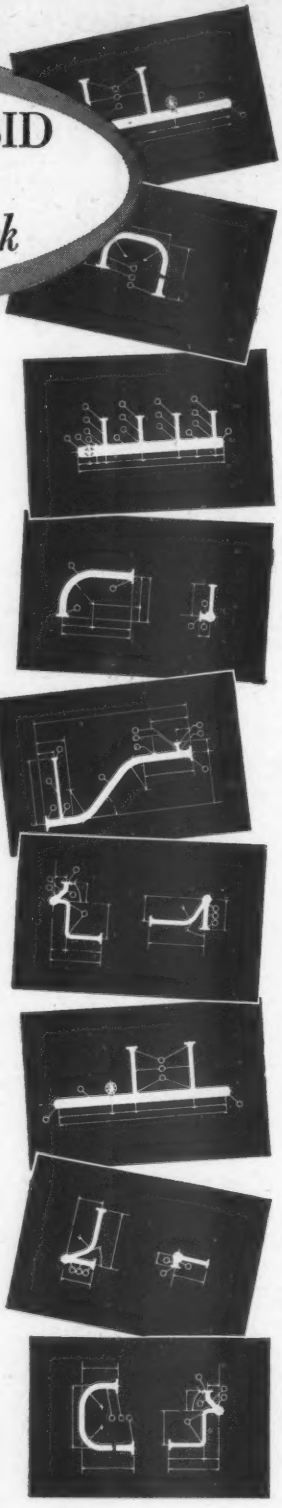

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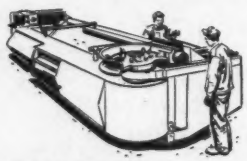

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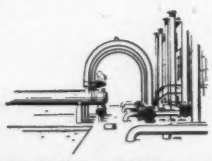

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Meyer Adds Wyoming Wells

John W. Meyer, widely known in Los Angeles oil, aviation and motion picture circles, and a group of business associates, are completing a brace of wells in Wyoming areas. On an 80-acre lease at Lance Creek, Meyer's Joss No. 5 showed a flow of more than 400 barrels of light green, sweet 42 gravity oil on drill stem test. The project was drilled to the Leo formation and picked up 56 feet of solid saturated zone at 5210 feet. Drill sites have already been made for four more wells, with followup job ready to start work. About 100 miles from Lance Creek on property embracing 320 acres in the Mush Creek area, the group is completing Halverstadt No. 2. A drill stem trial indicated a yield of 110 barrels of crude oil comparable to that at Lance Creek, but of 38 gravity. Included in the Meyer group are Robert F. Six, president of Continental Airlines, Denver; William A. Newton, Rocky Mountain area geologist; and Jack Frye, chairman of the board, General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. Other members are Dr. William D. Wallace, dentist, Beverly Hills; Hans de Schulthess, European industrialist, now living in Bel-Air; and Nat Goldstone, leading film agent. Joe Collins, once with the California Company, a Standard of California subsidiary, is production engineer for the group in the Rocky Mountain area. He is highly regarded in production engineering.

Guijarral Try Drills

Prospect drilling is moving ahead at 2265 ft. in the Universal Consolidated Orr No. 43-12 test well in the Guijarral Hills area on Sec. 12-21s-16e, Fresno County.

Antelope Hills Wildcat Drills

In the Antelope Hills area of Kern County, Independent Exploration Company's Grabe No. 85-X prospect job is drilling on down below 1200 ft. Surface pipe was cemented at 207 ft.

With Drilling Contractors

"Oil Investments for the Practical Oil Man" was the subject of an address by John Leeds Kerr at the meeting of the American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors at the Petroleum Club in the Los Angeles Biltmore. Kerr, who is head of Kerr & Company, engineers, interpreter of engineering data for investment purposes, in part said: "Every man associated with oil should plan a definite program for investment of surplus funds. I have always felt that this should be accomplished over a period of years and that a substantial estate should be created for the individual who followed a few simple rules. Without disparaging trading and the taking of speculative profits from time to time, the best procedure is to buy a sound ownership in oil and keep it. You will buy some stocks too high and others very low but your estate in securities will gradually increase and provide a liberal return on the funds invested. Ignore repressions, ignore market reports and direful forecasts which may temporarily depress stocks and upset your nerves. I have not prepared a list of individual securities in the oil group to show what transpired over a period of years but there are many examples where $1000 invested in an oil stock in 1932, 1936 and 1941 would today be worth $20,000, $15,000 and $10,000, respectively. The practical oilman will place part of his funds in the majors, i.e., New Jersey Standard, Gulf, California and other similar companies. However, a definite part of the portfolio should be represented by small oil companies listed on exchanges. Member firms or their correspondents will give you every cooperation in the selection of such common stocks which include (1) high quality situations, (2) good grade but semi-speculative and (3) speculative but promising issues of smaller concerns. You can use your own knowledge gained in your daily work to assist you in developing such a list."

The AAODC is planning a strong program for its 10th annual meeting at Tulsa, Okla., October 9-10. Tulsa contractors are bending every effort to assure that this meeting will be outstanding in every respect. Hotel rooms have been guaranteed for everybody, but certain adjustments will be necessary to prevent confusion and shortages in particular type of accommodations, the association announces.

Ralph L. Rush, Trinity Drilling Company of Dallas, Tex., has been named chairman of the AAODC insurance committee, succeeding W. C. Morris, who resigned because of ill health. The board of directors already has appropriated money to energize the committee. A monthly bulletin will be issued, entitled "Insurance Tips." It is expected that all phases of insurance affecting drilling operations will be thoroughly discussed in the various issues. The association pointed out that insurance is one of the most expensive items related to drilling and it is believed that where inequities exist, they will be eliminated gradually.

Acme Drilling Company is drilling Brooks & Bauerdorf's Commander No. 9-F on Sec. 13-4n-19w. in the Hopper Canyon area, Ventura County.

Edwin W. Pauley's Community No. 1 in the Athens-Rosecrans field is being guided to completion by Pike Drilling Company.

Dunlap & Graham, contractor, is starting Mission No. 2 for Mission Oil Company on Sec. 19-15s-18e in the Raisin City field.

Current K. L. Kellogg & Sons jobs include Hancock Oil's Bishop No. 44-31 at Cuyama and Community No. 1-1 at Signal Hill, Mohawk Petroleum's Lundstrom No. 48-2 at Cuyama, Ohio Oil's H. C. Lillis No. 1 at Jacalitos, Shell Oil's Edison No. 56 at Ventura Avenue, Superior Oil's Seaside No. 4-C at Long Beach, and Union Oil's Carson No. 20 at Dominguez and Geis-Robertson No. 24 at Bardsdale. The contractor also has a number of other jobs going.

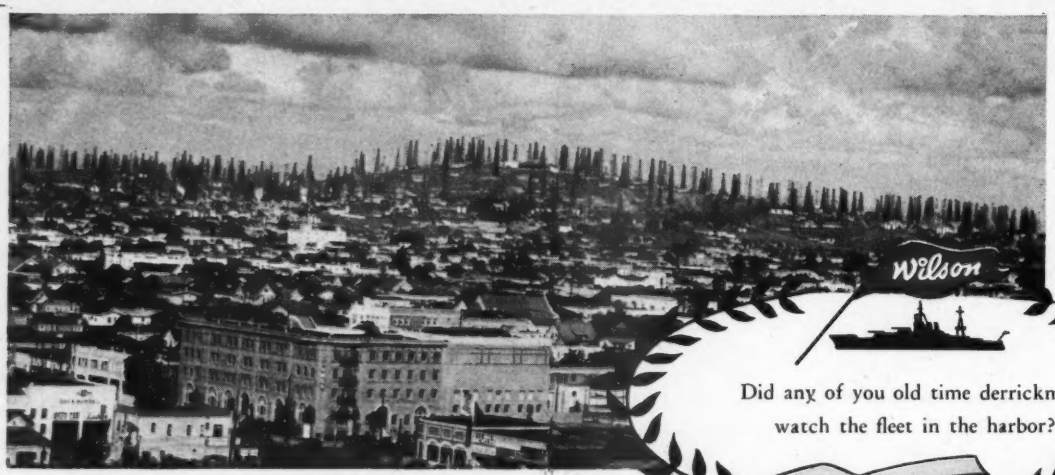
H. O. Crews is a new member of the staff of George P. Livermore, Inc., Lubbock, Tex., as chief engineer. During the past 14 months he served as production superintendent for H. L. Hunt in Dallas. Previously, Crews was associated with General Petroleum Corporation in Los Angeles and a number of other large and important oil organizations.

F. L. Shepherd, president of Shepherd-Robertson, Inc., Bakersfield, was accepted recently into the Petroleum Production Pioneers. Shepherd completed 31 years in the petroleum industry on May 21, 1950.

Contractor California Commercial Drilling Company is making steady progress with the drill in Ardley Petroleum's Almond No. 3 on Sec. 31-2n-2w at Martinez, Contra Costa County.

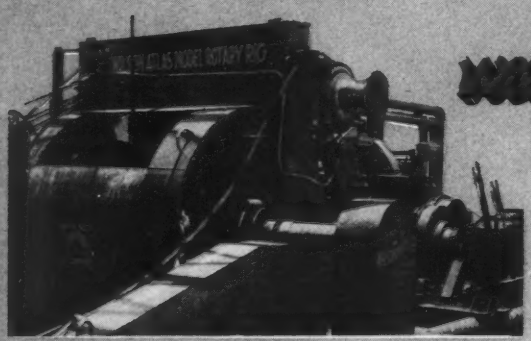
Down around 13,550 ft. is the depth last reported on General Petroleum's B.L.C. No. 44-14 in the Huron area of Fresno County. Hayes & Sprague, Inc., is the contractor on the deep test.

REMEMBER SIGNAL HILL?



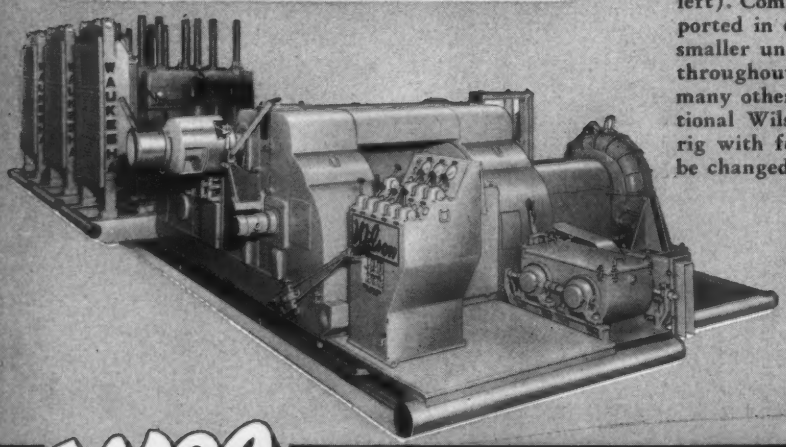
Did any of you old time derrickmen watch the fleet in the harbor?

Oranges, steam rigs, wooden derricks, earthquakes, bathing beauties, fires, and back yard wells were all combined with the California climate. Even yet it is still going strong. Long may it Flow!



Wilson Was There! Wilson Was First!

The first power rig on Signal Hill was a WILSON, June, 1937. The first power rig in California was a WILSON.



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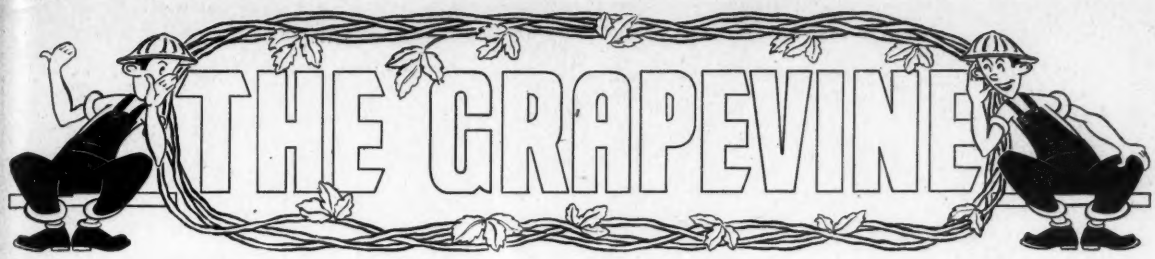

We are distressed beyond words to have to announce to his panting public that Bill Heater's Macadamian nut tree has still borne neither jot nor tittle of fruit. This, of course, is most embarrassing to the Baroid exec who for the last nine years has been waiting in his garden for a blessed event of major import. We hesitate to suggest such a thing, but wouldn't it be simply awful if the tree should eventually turn out to be a male Macadamian? You know, we can well remember that when we were a mere child in the land of the haggis and the sporan, our parents discovered a small apple tree out in the garden. It was stunted and undernourished, and had obviously become very discouraged with conditions generally.

Anyway, dad suddenly became terrifically interested in this poor little apple tree. He watered it every day; fed it the very best of vitamins; killed the bugs that parked on its skimpy leaves; stripped the suckers off the bole; and in every way showed a regard that touched the little apple tree no end. After two years of this tender care, the tree was so grateful to dad that it grew four of the most beautiful apples you ever saw. They were big, rosy cheeked, wonderfully shaped, and perfectly matched. And, by a strange coincidence, they ripened just at the precise time of the local produce show. You had to have four apples to make an exhibit, so dad took the quartet of lovelies, polished them to a dazzling gloss, and sent them to the produce show. You have probably guessed the outcome by this time—yes, by jings, these four apples took the grand prize in a canter, and our family had climbed another rung up the ladder of local prestige.

They were the only apples that the little tree ever bore, however. Apparently the strain of production was altogether too much for the poor thing. When the news of her mighty triumph was brought to her, she trembled violently in every leaf, and then in a last convulsive shudder she broke a sap duct, and passed quietly into the great arboreal beyond. All of which is merely to encourage Bill Heater. You mark our words, the Macadamian nut tree is going to kick through for Bill one of these days in sheer gratitude for his long and faithful attention. Such constancy never goes unrewarded!

Warren Johnston, a sizable scion of the M. O. Johnston household, is improving greatly in his legerdemain, or if you want it in simpler language—his prestidigitation. We watched him baffle the skeptics down at Lakewood Club at Long Beach the other day until he had them hopelessly hoodwinked. Being an old time practitioner of the more obvious phases of the black arts, we love to consort with other magicians, so for a pleasant half hour Warren and I instructed each other in those deft movements and manoeuvers that made the Great Thurston great. We might mention in passing that Warren is also something of a wizard with a fishing pole. We have seen him give some very valuable lessons to a school of albacore, and when it comes to unraveling a snarl of fishing lines he can duck under and jump over faster and more adeptly than Argentine Rocca.

Incidentally, we crossed putters briefly with M. O. Johnston, Jr., who is rapidly rounding into a top flight golfer. He was in a three-way tie recently for the California amateur, and just lost by a whisker. Despite his top caliber, however, we matched him shot for shot and on a number of occasions actually outdistanced him—on the practice putting green, that is—down at Lakewood on the day of the Nomads' Whing Ding. We sang the Old Mill Stream, Sweet Adeline, and other standard classics, while Ralph Clemons, Jack Graves, and Jack McBride, a trio of Bethlehem behops, filled in with base, tenor and baritone to our vacillating lead. The resulting discord was not exactly of the highest tonal excellence, but what it lacked in finesse, it definitely made up in volume. In other words, it was decibels we were after, not harmony, and it is doubtful if even the bombing of Hiroshima unleashed such an avalanche of vibrations as were set free by this ambitious quartet.

These Bethlehem boys tell us that the Jones', meaning, of course, the Wendell Jones', are back from their trip to Europe, where they had the time of their lives, and are now feeling fitter than a pair of 1950 Cadillacs. We learned that Wendell has written a diary of his meanderings around the countries over the pond, and it makes Marco Polo, Cortez, and Chris Columbus look like pretty small operators. We had a call from Wendell just after his return and found him highly enthusiastic about his barn storming binge across the water. We hope to have more lowdown on this pretentious sashay at a later date, meantime, from the mob we extend him a hearty welcome home, and shall look forward to a visit with the Bethlehem biggie soon. He has long been one of our favorite people.

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chaps in the world. That is why a national scandal was narrowly averted at the Petroleum Club the other day, when Charlie Taber, Seaboard assistant secretary, suddenly dropped a domino out of his sleeve during the progress of a game. It is probable that had it been the double-five, Charlie would have been called into the inner shrine for an explanation, and might even have been disenfranchised or something. Fortunately, it turned out that the whole thing was completely accidental and the Tabers can continue to hold up their heads at the customary tilt. You see, Charlie, being something of a beau brummel, wears these French cuffs now-a-days, and while mixing dominoes at the beginning of the game, scooped one of the pieces into his cuff, and didn't know a thing about it. No one will ever know, least of all Charlie himself, how close he came to being given the double whammy by the committee on ethics and dogma. It just shows how careful a chap should be in his dress. Here is a man whose reputation is as clean as a freshly laundered doily, and yet he comes perilously close to being socially ruined by a French cuff. 'S awful, isn't it?

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A. P. JOHNSTON

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We have just received an interesting **billet-doux** from George Stoddard, a quiet voiced, gentle mannered lad who appears to be holidaying in Las Cruces, New Mexico, on his way to Odessa to take over for Grant Oil Tool Company. George has fallen in love with Texas and in his present frame of mind is all set to spend the rest of his days in the Lone Star State. Well, here's hoping that he finds it all that he would like it to be. He sent along a menu from Bill Petersen's Ranch House Cafe in Las Cruces that somehow reminds us of Dick Wick Hall, the late nationally acclaimed newspaper editor who made Salome, Arizona, famous. The menu is full of good natured chatter about the cafe, its people, and its provender, for example: "We didn't build this joint to please you, we just threw it together to give the help someplace to loaf. We don't care how you get here, on foot, by car, or mule; if you don't wear shoes come anyway, but set on your feet so the waitress don't step on your toes." And this: "The salad bowl's got everything in it, dandelions, meskit brush, willow leaves, corn stalks, rose petals, cattails, alfalfa, cotton leaves, octica stalks, pear, cactus, just a little of everything—somebody got to eat it, why not you?"

Our operatives have discovered that Bob Eiche is over in dear old Lunnon, hobnobbing with the upper crust of the Downing Street section, and comporting himself amazingly like one of them. It is reported that on a recent evening he called his main squeeze, Tom Martin, on some business matter and after disposing of this in a preliminary exchange, put a succession of English gentlemen on the phone to say "hello," "are you there?" or something to Tom. Each of them talked for several minutes, but what about it is doubtful if we shall ever know. The substance of their remarks appears destined to remain a deep and dark mystery. In spite of all that the movies have done to bring about international understanding, linguistically, we mean, it is still not too easy for an American to grasp the full import of an English dissertation even when it is delivered right in front of him. But when it is herded through a small wire stretched across a mighty ocean and spanning a wide continent, it takes a sharp Jonathan, indeed, to come up with anything like a full understanding. Tom is naturally very appreciative of the honor that this long distance personal interest proclaims, and Bob is good spender, so everything is certain to end happily.

Norm Andrew, another M. O. Johnston aide, while whizzing around Texas recently, dropped into a barber shop in Odessa to have his whiskers starched and driven in, and who should he find lurking under a hot towel but Bob Shira, the Patterson-Ballagh smoothie, formerly a regular and always welcome member of that little export group which meets regularly every Tues-

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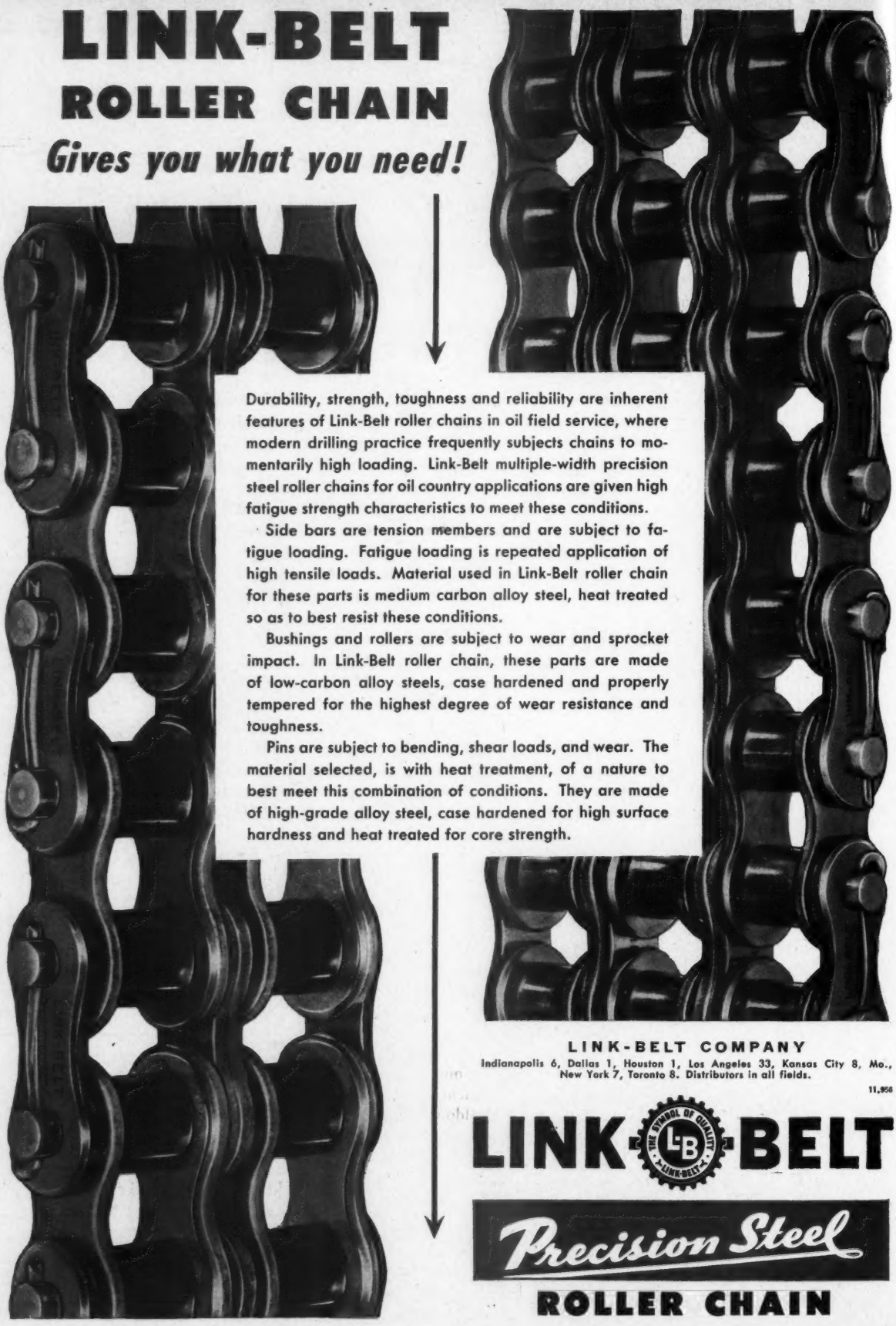

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ROLLER CHAIN

day in Los Angeles. Bob was looking like a million and was more than tickled to have hot news about his old buddies in the Los Angeles Nomads. Encouraged by his first bit of good luck, Norm scouted the area a little further, and presently, bless his soul if he didn't run into Leo Cypher, the Baash-Ross chap, also looking as if Texas really agreed with him. Later he ran down a pair of International Cementers—Jerry Armaund and Bob Fagan, working their little hearts out in an effort to get things set up in good style in the West Texas section.

This Nomads Whing Ding certainly is the melting pot of the equipment and operating industries. There were people there from all sorts of petrolic outposts, many of them unfortunately we don't know, but we had the pleasure of getting further acquainted with some pretty famous international characters, such as Arnett Norcott, retired general manager of International Petroleum Company, and once of Tropical, who is as well known in Colombia and Peru as he is here; Lionel Weidy, president of Tropical Oil Company in Colombia; Dutch Slaughter, another retired Tropical Oiler; and Walter Little, the La Habra Heights squire, who was also a Tropical man not too long ago. They were all celebrating with Bob Block who, by the time this is in print will be doing his stint for Arctic Contractors up at Point Barrow in Alaska. Then there was Ed Coenen, with Shell in Sumatra; Shorty Bowen, formerly with Shell in Colombia, and now awaiting another foreign assignment; and we had a few minutes with Slim Tidwell and Tiny Gano, two guests from foreign parts who seemed to be widely and favorably regarded by the Nomads boys.

In the course of the afternoon and evening we disported with such genial fellows as Paul Bowen, the Hacienda divot lofter; Ted Sutter, the Baker Oil Tools chap, recently elected president of the PESA, long time historian of the PPP and holder of a dozen and one offices in a dozen and one oil associations and societies; Foy Schlittler, the MacClatchie Company exec, making preparations for a trip to Mexico City; Joe Siegel and Les Wold, a pair of Kobe's top people. Joe is the chap who has been membership chairman of PPP for the past three years and has done an outstanding job. Lee is a vice president of the Kobe organization, a member of the Petroleum Club, and a high class citizens all the way around; Al Zwerneman, the friendly Axelsonian with the Southern drawl and the ready wit; George Trembley in a shirt that although it was gaudy enough, looked positively pale alongside of the luminescent creation that was sported by Bill Wilson of the Web Wilsons; Lou Bronzan, the Baash-Ross biggie, one of the originators of the PPP and one of the best dressed men in the equipment industry; Hans Ross, the back—but by no means backward—half of Baash-Ross, popular Nineteener, and popular everywhere else too; Jimmy Kelley, the Hillman Kelley scion and his brother Larry from Houston, a couple of entertaining individuals in any company; Rex Malone, the good looking Oil Well Supply chap with a lot of service to his credit that doesn't show up in wrinkles as it does with most of us; John Flanagan, carrying on elegantly in spite of a bit of sacroiliac trouble; and Bill Bettis, one of the original organizers of Nomads, slapping the crystal out of our wrist watch accidentally with a pair of friendly taps. Bill was up to his ears as usual in the entertaining of foreign representatives; also busy hosting a raft of oil men from foreign lands was Frank Gilstrap of the four companies, or is it five?

By way of last minute roundup, we hear that the Long Beach Deckers, Elmer and family, are cutting a wide swath over yonder in the swanky European night clubs, and are making quite an impression in the upper reaches of English Society. Saw Waldo Moore, the Cavins exec at Lakewood and he is looking and feeling much better. Jack Ballagh is the picture of health these days—never saw him looking better. Joe Schlarb of Chiksan fame, with Bill Wilson, already noted, did a noble job of starting the golf tournament. Noted as we flitted among the guests were Roy Fly, the youthful looking Western Gulf p.a.; Bill Conroy, the Wilshire lad with the strong Hibernian accent; Ben Hilliard and Lee Chisholm—last time we saw them together was at the Tulsa Oil Show. And so on far into the night. There were just too many to be mentioned here, but it was all very wonderful, and Earle Boggess and his committees certainly upheld the old Nomad tradition in a very substantial way. Thanks and congratulations!

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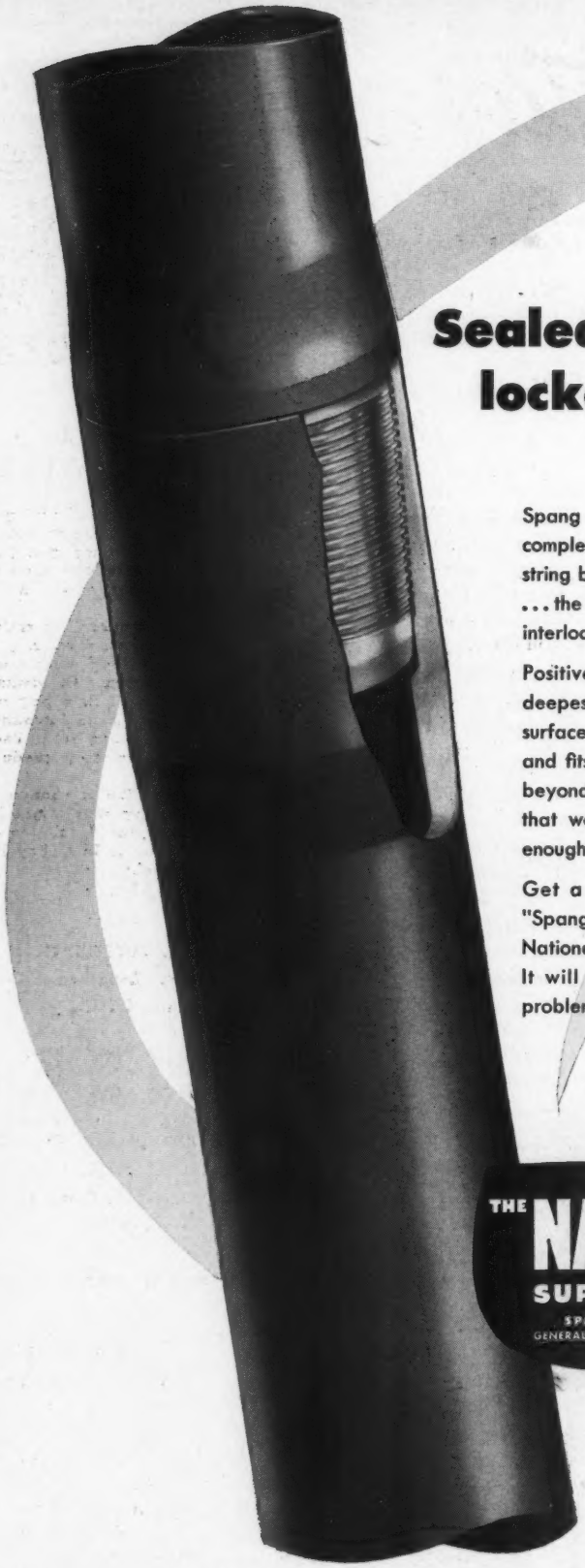

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Personalities IN THE NEWS

Kelly Advances at Halliburton

R. G. Kelly, Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Company's West Texas-New Mexico division superintendent at Midland, has been named Central Region manager and transferred to Halliburton's home office, at Duncan, Oklahoma. The new regional manager will supervise Halliburton's California, West Texas-New Mexico, Central Texas, East Texas, and North Louisiana divisions.

R. G. Kelly

Succeeding Kelly as West Texas-New Mexico division superintendent at Midland is P. C. 'Bill' Mayfield, former assistant superintendent. New assistant superintendents at Midland are Leroy Muse and B. H. 'Joe' Clark.

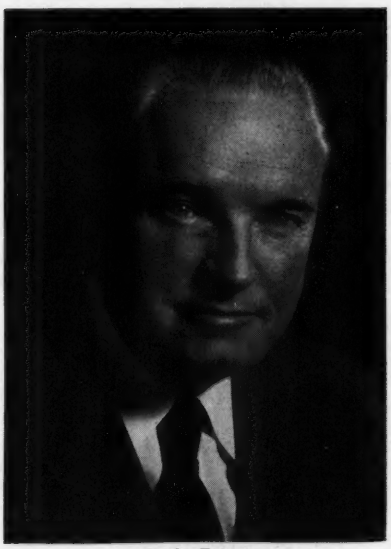
Kelly was promoted to Halliburton's Central Region managership to fill the post vacated by L. B. Meaders, Halliburton vice-president who on July 1 became vice-president in charge of field operations.

The new regional manager was 1930, at Odessa, Texas. Assignments followed at Hobbs, New Mexico; Midland; and Shreveport, Louisiana, where he became superintendent of Halliburton's North Louisiana division. He returned to Midland in November, 1947, as West Texas-New Mexico division superintendent.

P. C. Mayfield began with Halliburton at Kermit, Texas; was promoted to fieldman at Big Lake, Texas; and came to Midland in August, 1947, as assistant superintendent. Leroy Muse began with Halliburton at Kermit and for the past seven years has been West Texas-New Mexico division testing fieldman, stationed at Odessa. 'Joe' Clark started his Halliburton career at Olney, Texas, in September, 1934; was promoted to fieldman at Seagraves, Texas, in January, 1939, and came to Odessa in December, 1944 as fieldman.

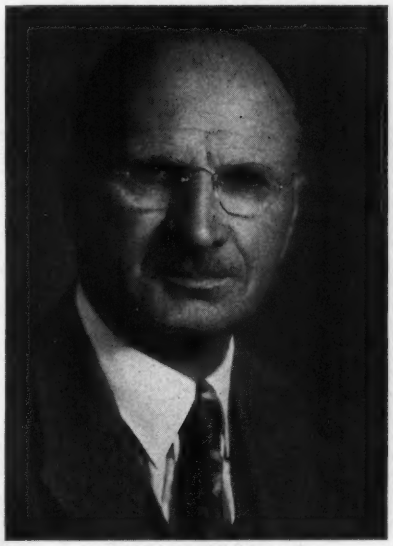
Tulin Heads C.N.G.A.

The Board of Directors of the California Natural Gasoline Association met for their Annual Meeting in the Marine Room of the Jonathan Club last week. President J. B. Taylor, Signal Oil and Gas Company, presided over the business session and announced the results of the annual election of officers for the fiscal year 1950-1951.



R. S. Tulin

Mr. R. S. Tulin, manager of the natural gas and gasoline department, Shell Oil Company, will assume the presidency and Mr. Geo. C. McLaren, general superintendent of southern district natural gasoline department, Standard Oil Company of California, was elected to serve as Vice-President. E. R. Millett, Jr. was reappointed as Secretary-Treasurer.



George C. McLaren

In addition to the past presidents, who are ex-officio members, the following were appointed to serve on the Executive Committee: representing Class A members, Messrs. F. E. Bradley, C.C.M.O. Company; C. L. Case, Continental Oil Company; R. C. Enderly, Wilmington Gasoline Company; W. H. Kraft, Honolulu Oil Company; H. M. Paulsen, The Norwalk Company; E. W. Walker, Western Gulf Oil Company; Class B memberships, P. E. Foote, Petrolane, Ltd.; Wm. Moeller, Jr., Southern California Gas Company; Class C represented by J. S. Fluor, The Fluor Corporation, Ltd.

Ask any Shell Dealer how quickly this now-famous statement...

"Activated" Shell Premium
THE MOST POWERFUL GASOLINE
YOUR CAR CAN USE!

...has become

THE MOST POWERFUL SALES AID ANY DEALER CAN USE!

Was it the instant acceptance, by motorists, of a basic truth about gasolines?
Was it the way sales of Shell Premium Gasoline immediately boomed and continued booming?
Was it because Shell Premium Gasoline, and the selling behind it, had something a little extra?

Or was it, logically, a combination of all these —plus active merchandising plans and the reputation of one of the great leaders in the petroleum industry? Find out for yourself why it pays to be the man who deals in Shell Products. Get in touch with the nearest Shell office.

SHELL OIL COMPANY

SHELL

Sutter Heads Petroleum Equipment Suppliers Assn.

At the recent meeting of the Petroleum Equipment Suppliers Association held at White Sulphur Springs, Va., Ted Sutter, Vice President and General Manager of Baker Oil Tools, Inc., was elected President.

Fred M. Mayer, President of Continental Supply Company of Dallas, Texas, was elected Vice President; Wharton Weems of Vinson Elkins and Weems, Houston, Texas, was re-elected Treasurer and H. R. Safford, Jr., was re-elected Executive Secretary.

Directors from the Pacific Coast are: J. C. Axelson; Markley C. Brown; J. A. Crawford; E. S. Dulin; Rodney S. Durkee; D. S. Faulkner; H. H. Glen; Harold E. Howard; Wendell M. Jones; Warner Parker; John J. Pike and T. Sutter.

The meeting was well attended with over 200 members and their wives registered.

Pictured above (left to right): Wharton Weems, re-elected Treasurer; Fred M. Mayer, the new Vice-President; T. Sutter, newly elected President; H. R. Safford, Jr., Executive Secretary and Guy A. Tompson, retiring President.

A few of the guests at the PESA Cocktail Party

L. D. Jurs, Tide Water Associated Vice President, Retires

Mr. William F. Humphrey, President, Tide Water Associated Oil Company, has announced that Mr. L. D. Jurs, Vice President, has retired after completing more than 39 years of faithful service with the company.

Mr. Jurs will remain as a member of the Company's Board of Directors.

A native San Franciscan, Mr. Jurs started with Tide Water Associated as a draftsman in the engineering department in March 1911.

In 1912, he was appointed Chief Engineer, and it was during this period that many important projects were carried on in the company's expansion program. Sales Department plants and service stations were constructed, the Company's Avon Refinery enlarged, the Southern California Pipe Line System constructed, and the Ventura and Monterey submarine loading lines completed.

L. D. Jurs

Mr. Jurs was elected a Vice President of Associated Oil Company in 1927, and December, 1936, was elected a Vice President and a member of the Board of Directors of Tide Water Associated Oil Company.

Since 1940, Mr. Jurs has been the Vice Chairman of the Western Division Operating Committee, as well as a member of the Company's Coordinating Committee.

Mr. Jurs will continue to reside in Oakland, California.

Schriber Joins Earle M. Jorgensen Co.

Charles Schriber has been appointed a vice-president and director of Earle M. Jorgensen Co., steel distributors with plants in Los Angeles, Oakland, Houston and Dallas, according to a recent announcement by Earle M. Jorgensen, president of the firm.

Charles Schriber

Prior to becoming associated with Jorgensen in January of this year, Mr. Schriber was a vice-president of Republic Supply Co. of California, where he started his business career in 1940 upon graduating from Williams College, Williamtown, Mass., with a BA degree.

During the war years of 1942 to 1945 he served as a pilot in the AAF. He was appointed manager of sales of the Jorgensen Company's Los Angeles office in April, and will continue in this position.

Under the merger of the Sunray Oil Corporation and Barnsdall Oil Company the California division of the two companies will be known as the Barnsdall division of Sunray Oil, with W. C. Whaley in charge. He recently was elected vice president and director of Sunray. R. E. Foss is manager of production and drilling operations, H. L. Stine, assistant secretary and office manager, J. S. Loofbourow, chief geologist; F. A. Fueller, manager of land operations; T. J. Casey, counsel; and R. A. Smith, attorney.

W. H. Siems Assumes New Post in Houston

W. H. Siems, former Export Manager of the New York Office of Hughes Tool Company, has just been appointed Assistant General Sales Manager of the Hughes Tool Company, according to an announcement made by M. E. Montrose, Vice President-General Sales Manager of Hughes Tool.

Siems, a native Texan, joined the company in 1920, and has made his headquarters in New York for the past twenty years. While serving in the capacity of Export Manager, he traveled in over thirty foreign countries in the Company's interest. In Houston he will assist in the general supervision and coordination of the Company's field sales and service activities, both domestic and foreign.

W. H. Siems

While Mr. Siems retains the major responsibilities in the foreign sales organization, Mr. O. B. Latrobe takes on added duties as Foreign Sales Manager in New York.

Dr. John Russell, chairman of the astronomy department at USC, spoke on "Possibilities of Palomar" at the luncheon meeting of the Pacific section, American Association of Petroleum Geologists, at the Rodger Young Auditorium, Los Angeles.

Edwin W. Pauley, independent producer, has returned from a business trip to Mexico City and other points south of the border.

Morton T. Higgs Elected to Board of Directors of Lane-Wells Company

Morton T. Higgs, Manager of Field Operations of the Lane-Wells Company, was recently elected as a member of their Board of Directors, according to Walter T. Wells, Chairman of the Board. He fills one of the three newly created posts on the Board: the other two placements are to be made at a later date. He is also Vice-President and a member of the Board of Directors of the Lane-Wells Canadian Company.

Morton T. Higgs

Higgs has been connected with the petroleum industry for thirty years, having been a Geologist for Interocean Oil, Atlantic Refining, Gulf Oil of South America and Sun Oil. He was Gulf Coast Regional Manager for the Sperry-Sun Well Surveying Company before joining Lane-Wells as Gulf Coast Sales Manager in 1938. In 1939 he was promoted to Division Manager of the Gulf Coast Division. He came to Los Angeles to take over his present position in 1947.

James E. Adams, foreman of the southern division gas testing and meter department for Signal Oil & Gas Company, is the new president of the Southern California Meter Association.

"Some Legal Aspects of Unitization" was discussed by Mortimer Kline, prominent oil attorney, at the AIME luncheon meeting at the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

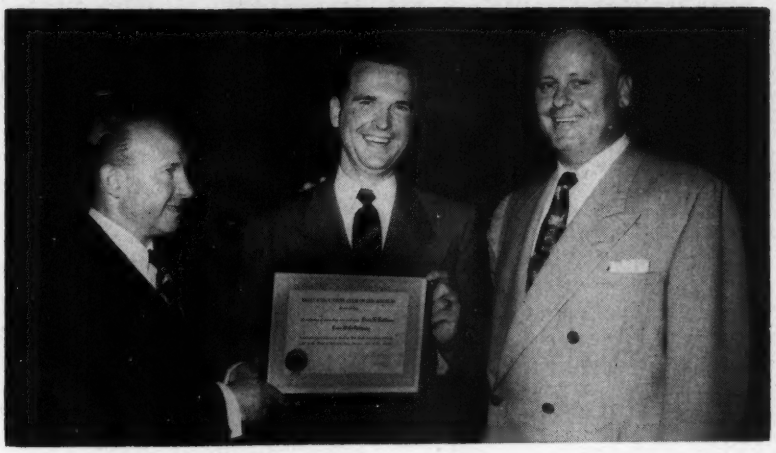
Beauchamp Elected to N.I.A.A.. National Office

For the first time in the history of the National Industrial Advertisers Association, the panel of national officers includes a member from the oil field equipment suppliers' ranks. Edward E. Beauchamp, Lane-Wells' advertising engineer, was elected a national vice-president of N.I.A.A. at that organization's national convention, held recently in Los Angeles. He is one of the few West Coast men ever to be elected to national office in the N.I.A.A.

E. E. Beauchamp

In addition to his work of supervising Lane-Wells diversified advertising programs, Ed Beauchamp has, during the past year, served with distinction as president of the Southern California chapter of the N.I.A.A. His work in this office, together with his vigorous championship of the values of industrial advertising, made him an outstanding candidate for the national office, to which he was elected without opposition.

Other officers elected were Bennett S. Chapple, U. S. Steel, to the presidency; Secretary-treasurer, Charles W. Shugert, of Shell Oil, New York; as vice-presidents, H. James Christy, Rochester, New York; James Totten, Toronto, Canada; and Robert A. Joyce, Youngstown, Ohio.

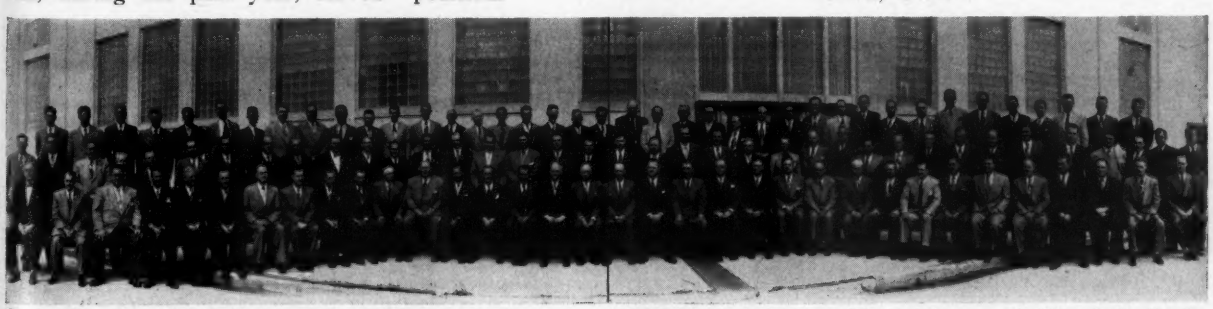


Tony Whan, (left) President of the Sales Executive Club of Los Angeles, presents a Certificate of Commendation to Dean R. Hoffman, Lane-Wells Sales Engineer. James D. Hughes, Lane-Wells' General Sales Manager, smiles approval.

James D. Hughes, General Sales Manager for Lane-Wells Company, recently presided over the first annual "Sammy" Breakfast of the Sales Executives Club of Los Angeles. Occasion for the meeting was the presentation of Gold "Sammys" to the ten outstanding salesmen of Southern California. Special certificates were awarded for merit to thirty-two other sales representatives of Southern California firms.

More than 600 people turned out for the early morning event at the Ambassador Hotel. Two television stations broadcast the ceremonies and the talk by Clayton Rand, prominent publisher, editor, and columnist from Gulfport, Mississippi.

Tony Whan, President of Pacific Indoor Advertising, Inc. and President of the Sales Executives Club of Los Angeles announced that the presentation of "Sammys" would be an annual event in Los Angeles and was being adopted by other clubs across the country.



Over 100 sales and field operating supervisors and representatives attended the annual Sales Conference recently held at the Hughes Tool Company's general offices in Houston, Texas.

Division and Regional Sales and Engineering Representatives from all over the United States and abroad were in attendance with officials and members of the General Sales, Engineering, Manufacturing and other departments.

Sessions were conducted by M. E. Montrose, Vice-President—Sales; D. J. Martin, Vice President—Engineeering and Research; and H. E. Rogers, Vice-President—Manufacturing.

Division and district sales meetings are held periodically for 300 field sales personnel in various states. Because of the size and scattered 24-hour operation of the Hughes Tool field service, a meeting of the entire sales organization of over 300 is not practical.

Following the general meeting, a special meeting was held with company officials and export sales representatives from England, Europe, South America, and Mexico for a discussion of international sales problems.

Desk and Derrick Club Holds First Regular Meeting

Over 400 women engaged in the petroleum industry heard J. R. "Bill" Pemberton address the first regular meeting of the Desk and Derrick Club in Los Angeles, presided over by Blanche Kelley (Union Oil Company of California). The meeting, held Tuesday evening, June 27, 1950 at the Hayword Hotel, marked the first on an educational program which is designed to bring industry's top spokesmen before the group.

The former Oil Umpire of the Central Committee of California Oil Producers who served for eight years during a period when weighty problems had to be solved, evidenced no problem in presenting to the women a vivid picture of California's most fascinating industry. He spoke on the history and romance of the oil industry in California and cited some early experiences in primitive areas when, as a young geologist he was employed by some of the early pioneers.

He took his audience in retrospect to the days when oil was found wherever it was seeping out of the ground; when it had but few uses; when even cable tools were unheard of, well spacing never practiced, and whoever brought in the well first had "struck oil" and became the land owner. In the early days, he said, geologists were looked upon as useful insofar as they could explain why oil was not found where they told the landowners to drill for it.

Formation of the first Desk and Derrick club points back to an informal gathering of 9 young women in New Orleans in the spring of 1949. History was in the making when they set out to bring together all women engaged in the oil industry there with the idea that through an educational program, they might not only become acquainted, but would enrich their knowledge of the functions of the various divisions of the industry and learn of the manner in which they are coordinated.

After forming contact with the women eligible for membership, the Desk and Derrick Club launched upon what was to be a highly successful program, and soon enjoyed membership representing some 32 companies. Secretaries, draftswomen, title attorneys, file clerks and even nurses sought membership in the newly formed club.

J. R. Pemberton—Blanche Kelley

News of their success, well disseminated through the press, spread rather quickly and was soon noted by groups who were thinking along similar lines. Inquiries came from Los Angeles (three different groups), Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Houston, Lafayette, Atlanta, Denver, Lake Charles and Jackson, Mississippi. On May 31, 1949 in the latter city, the Desk and Derrick Club of Jackson was formed with 42 members representing 25 oil companies and individual operators.

Announcement of the New Orleans and Jackson clubs was received almost simultaneously with tentative plans for a similar organization here where oil women in the Los Angeles area might have a way of becoming acquainted and through an educational program, enrich their knowledge of the industry in which they plan a part no matter how small.

After the "conversational" stage had reached its climax, five women who had shared the hope of forming such a group here, met at luncheon on March 15, 1950, and decided to proceed with organization of a Desk and Derrick club, provided endorsement from industry management was forthcoming as well as permission from the original group for use of the same name. At this small meeting, Miss Blanche Kelley was persuaded to act as temporary chairman and under her leadership the group expanded to 26 women. At a dinner meeting that followed on April 25, plans were laid for contacting company executives. Seeking advice and cooperation of employers proved fruitful beyond belief. Letters of endorsement and good wishes came in by the dozens until the group accepted an invitation to meet at the Petroleum Club in Los Angeles where announcement was made that the name Desk and Derrick Club had been registered with the State of California, and by-laws prepared under supervision of Mrs. Meitzie Palmer, were adopted.

Officers elected were as follows:

Blanche Kelley, (Union Oil Co. of Calif.,) Pres., Dorothy Johnson (Standard Oil Co. of Calif.) 1st Vice Pres.; Alba Gleason (CNGA) Second Vice-Pres.; Caroline Lyons (Union Oil Company of Calif.) Recording Secy.; Barbara Caldwell (C.C.M.O.) Corresponding Secy.; Lorraine Rich, (Western Oil & Gas Assn.) Treas.; Directors in addition to foregoing officers are: Florence Hopkins, (United Geophysical); Grace Elness (Conservation Committee of Calif. Oil Producers), Lois Lewis, (Independent Refiners Assn.), Evelyn Mosher (Honolulu Oil Corp.) and Mary Desmond (Oil Producers Agency), elected Junior Past President.

Flying out from New Orleans to extend greetings to the newly formed group, Miss Inez Awty (Humble Oil & Refining Co.) was guest of honor at a luncheon during a recent visit to Los Angeles, and was guest speaker at the first meeting of the Board of Directors at which time she was voted an honorary member of the local Desk and Derrick club.

While geographical problems in this area will vary considerably, benefits to members and eventually to employers, will be substantially alike, and it is felt that an organization of this type for women will offer many advantages, and opportunities to help put across the story of the ever-fascinating business in which these women are engaged.

Water-Flooding Research

(Continued from Page 7)

of water-flooding research. The California industry can profit by the mistakes of those who waited too long before commencing such research. Pattern flooding as practiced today may well become obsolete except for very shallow, low-permeability fields. On the whole, well-completion practices in water-flooding are far behind the times in relation to those in use in primary recovery operations. Future water-flood producers will talk in terms of efficient pressure gradients and minimum economic pressures and not in misleading terms of high and low pressures and velocities. Better means will be developed and utilized to equalize variations in permeability. The value of produced oil-field brines will be recognized. By starting water-flooding research today a backlog of both fundamental and applied research will be available at the start of extensive operations. The applicability and usefulness of such research under California sand conditions will depend much upon close cooperation between the research worker and the operator, the driller, the geologist, and the pumper. Two statements were written in 1880 by a research man, geologist and petroleum engineer who was twenty-five to fifty years ahead of industry in his thinking. He understood the limitations of the technical man when he wrote:

> It is an easy thing to **theorize** as to how the water currents **might** conduct themselves, but quite another to show precisely how they **do** act, for we can only have, at best, a very imperfect knowledge of the constitution of the sand rock, and therefore cannot foresee all the contingencies dependent upon details of structure, which may arise to thwart the most shrewd and judicious calculations.

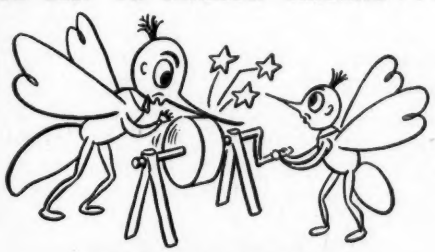
He also understood the practical oil man's aversion to the technical man by advising:

> Let practical men believe in and respect the slowly, carefully reached conclusions of the technical men enough to take them into consideration, so far as to comprehend them, and to govern themselves by them in their own collation of facts relating to their own pecuniary interests.

Those two paragraphs were written by John F. Carll in the same volume in which he hesitatingly suggested the utilization of water floods to increase oil recoveries despite the practical oil man's objections. The technical man stands in very much higher repute in the petroleum industry today than during Carll's time and immeasurable technical progress has been made. Yet Carll's respect for the different viewpoints and problems of water-flooding is still a lesson for today. With such respect and cooperation in the field and in the research laboratory, water flooding in California will have a very bright future.

Presented at AIME Secondary Recovery Series, Los Angeles

FOR DEEP OR SHALLOW DRILLING . . .



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Rocky Mountain NEWS

Colorado—Idaho—Montana—New Mexico—Utah—Wyoming—Western Canada

The way has been cleared for movement of natural gas from New Mexico's San Juan Basin to Northern California. On July 14, the Federal Power Commission approved El Paso Natural Gas Co.'s application for a $44 million pipeline from the San Juan Basin to Topock, Arizona. At Topock the line will join with a line owned by Pacific Gas and Electric Co., into the Northern California area.

The line will be 451 miles long with a capacity of more than 160 million cubic feet of gas daily.

FPC approval came just in time to permit El Paso to exercise its option to purchase holdings of Delhi Oil Corp. in the Barker Creek field along the Colorado-New Mexico line.

Under terms of the FPC grant, the line will not operate as a common carrier.

El Paso Natural Gas also plans to purchase up to 30,000,000 cubic feet daily from Stanolind Oil and Cas Co. properties in the Blanco area of San Juan county. Delhi plans immediate construction of a $1,000,000 gasoline plant between Farmington and Shiprock, N. M., for processing gas from the Barker Creek and other gas fields feeding into the El Paso line.

Drilling activities are expected to increase throughout the San Juan Basin as a result of the new pipeline outlet. Surveys have been made for the line and construction is expected to start immediately.

The oil spotlight in Wyoming turned anew on the Glenrock area, where Far West and Hancock Oil companies brought in a good Dakota sand discovery two miles southwest of production in the Glenrock field. Topping the Dakota horizon at 5858 ft., the operators tested 2350 ft. of clean oil in 45 minutes and have run casing for completion.

The discovery was made on a 14,000-acre block farmed out from Continental Oil Co. and other interests, and is expected to stimulate wildcatting through the southern edge of the Powder River Basin.

Deepest test, geologically, in this vast area is Lowell Pearson's wildcat in the North Brenning Basin 18 miles northeast of Glenrock. Now drilling below 10,800 feet, the venture is scheduled to reach the Dakota sand below 14,000. Original backers to a depth of 10,000 feet were top executives of the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS). The deepening is being financed by a St. Louis investment securities firm.

Rail shipments of crude oil are increasing from the Glenrock area in the absence of sufficient pipeline outlets. The North Western railroad moved about 300 tanks cars to Midwest refining centers in July. Practically all of the crude came from two Muddy sand wells completed in and near the railroad right-of-way. Steelco Drilling Co., which brought in the discovery well in the Muddy sand, ran into a vertical dip on its current well and cored nearly 50 feet of saturation.

The tempo of drilling activity is increasing in the Julesburg Basin of western Nebraska and northeastern Colorado, with seven new locations for wildcats announced in mid-July. Three wells will be drilled in the general area of Sidney, Nebr. One of these was spudded by Edward Pace and the Ohio Oil Co. in section 18-13n-49w, two miles south of Sidney and four miles from the new Dorman field where Ginther-Warren-Ginther recently made a discovery. Others include Jack Dunbar's No. 1 Juergens six miles east of Ohio's Gurley pool and C. E. Stout's No. 1 Thompson in the Brownson area five miles west of Ohio's Huntsman pool.

Ohio Oil Co. ventured into the plains area of northwestern Nebraska with a wildcat in the Rushville area 20 miles southeast of Chadron.

Carter Oil Co. will drill on its 6,000-acre block in Washington County, Colorado, following seismic work in the area. Stanolind, Shell, Amerada and Lion have holdings in the general area.

Shell is reported planning two wells in the area west of Grant, in Perkins county, southwestern Nebraska, while National Associated Petroleum Co. of Tulsa is expected to make a location soon in Chase county.

Interest in western Nebraska stepped up sharply following the Ginther-Warren-Ginther and Kinney Coastal Oil Co. strike in the Dorman area northwest of Sidney, which made 2700 feet of 38 gravity oil on a 30-minute drillstem test between 4685-4696 feet. The operators have made location for a second well 900 feet northwest of the discovery.

Another Julesburg Basin strike was scored by Trigood Oil Co., of Casper at the No. 1 Couch in Logan County, Colorado. The well made 1820 feet of oil in one test of the Dakota, and 2700 feet of oil with 800 feet of water in a test of a lower zone.

Colorado's deepest wildcat is drilling below 10,700 feet at the Hiawatha unit in Moffat county, where Mountain Fuel Supply Co. is pushing down to the Dakota sand below 13,000 feet. The wildcat tested small gas shows in the Mancos formation below 10,600 feet.

In Montana, the deep Glenn H. McCarthy wildcat in the Hardin area, Big Horn county, was abandoned at 8522 feet without recording any significant shows.

Utah may be on the verge of new discoveries in the large Uintah Basin. Both Carter and Stanolind are coring in basal Green River section at two important wildcats in the area. Their joint venture at Blue Bell in Duchesne county recovered gas cut drilling fluid on a test between 8076-8106 ft. and is coring ahead. The second Roosevelt well, a one-half-mile extension east of the discovery, was nearing 9,000 ft. Three drill stem tests recovered only

mud, some of it slightly oil and gas cut.

Lively exploratory efforts were under way around the fringes of the Rocky Mountain oil producing areas.

In North Dakota, Plymouth Oil Co. was reported below 7200 ft. at the Medicine Buttes venture in Mercer county. The well is expected to drill below 9000 ft. in quest of the Devonian productive in western Canada. Another North Dakota Devonian test was spudded by Samedan Oil Corp. (Noble Drilling Co.) in the Turtle Lake area of McLean county. These are the only two efforts currently under way in North Dakota.

Idaho is in the drilling picture with Sun Oil Co. drilling below 800 ft. at the Big Elk structure in Bonneville county. The big surface structure in southeastern Idaho is being tested for the first time. In Oneida county, Phillips Petroleum and Utah Southern were reported coring below 6,950 ft. at Juniper Anticline, a projected 7,000-foot test through Pennsylvanian beds.

South Dakota is watching with interest the Morton-Amerada wildcat at the "Boxelder Trend" near Rapid City in Meade county. The operators are below 3500 ft. in the first deep test in this area, with Leo sand as the main objective. The venture is based on the premise that conditions similar to those found in the Mush Creek-Fiddler Creek fields of northeastern Wyoming may be duplicated in South Dakota.

Nevada, too, is in the picture. Continental Oil Co. was drilling below 3500 ft. at its No. 1 Meridian wildcat in White Pine county. The target is Eureka sand around 7500 ft. The well is a "tight hole," with no information on geology or tests being released at this time. The outcome will have an important bearing on future operations in the Basin and Range province of Nevada and Utah. In the Utah side of the province, El Capitan Drilling Co. is preparing to make tests at No. 1 James in section 17-25s-9w, Black Rock area, Millard county.

Oil derricks will invade the scenic hinterland of Jackson Hole in western Wyoming again this summer. George G. Travis of Casper and Tulsa has commenced drilling on a wildcat in the Ramshorn area, Teton county. The well, a Devonian test around 2800 ft., is a twin to a hole jinked by Travis on the structure last year.

Travis also made location for a second well on the Spread Creek Unit in Jackson Hole. It will be one mile east of a failure drilled by Stanolind to 7581 ft. last year. The latter venture found shows in Frontier sands but ran into faulting below that formation.

Plans for a 24 mile pipeline (8 inch) from Stanolind's Beaver Creek field in Fremont county to Riverton, were announced by Service Pipe Line Co. (formerly Stanolind Pipe Line). The line will serve Atlantic's Riverton field and connect with the SPL line from the Wind River Basin to Casper. Stanolind now has one 450-bbl. well in the deep Tensleep sands at Beaver Creek (a gas field in the upper sands) and is drilling a second. Atlantic has two deep Tensleep wells in the new Riverton field.

First annual field conference of the Billings Geological Society will be held Sept. 15-17, with the trip planned from Billings to Bozeman to Helena and return. The tour will feature exposures of the entire geologic column, particularly the Devonian and Upper Mississippian Big Snowy sequence. Reservations, limited to 150, may be

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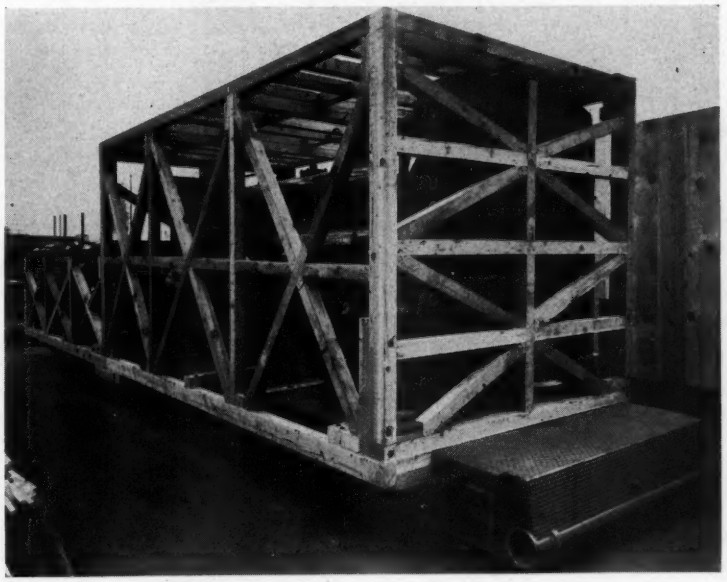

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made to the society at Box 844, Billings (accompanied by $5).

New taxation of any kind was opposed by the more than 200 members and directors of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association who attended the mid-year meeting at Cody early in July. A resolution voiced opposition to any additional taxes and endorsed similar action taken previously by the Wyoming Stock Growers and Wyoming Bankers Associations. Specifically, the resolution was directed against the proposed severance tax on crude oil.

Speakers at the RMOGA session included W. B. Emery, vice president of the Ohio Oil Co.; Gail F. Moulton, Chase National Bank, New York City, and R. W. Gorst, vice president, Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation.

Sharples Oil Corp. of Denver, which is active in the Rocky Mountain region, recently entered Mexican operations. P. T. Sharples, head of the firm, was reported to be completing an exploratory deal with the Mexican government for operations in the Golden Lane-Tampico area. Terms provide for Sharples to acquire rights to prospect around 130,000 acres and to start drilling within 90 days following geological work.

James A. Magruder has opened offices in Colorado Springs as an oil consultant. He formerly managed operations for Table Mesa Oil Co. He will serve as representative for Holly Sugar Corp. and Holly Oil Co. on the Worland Unit operating committees.

Offices for the land and lease department of Magnolia Petroleum Corp. were opened recently by L. C. Williamson at Scottsbluff, Nebr. He will handle western Nebraska operations from the office.

Sherril A. Shannon, former district geologist for Sunray at Wichita, Kan., has been made division geologist and supervisor of exploration for the firm in the Rocky Mountain states, Kansas and Oklahoma. Charles W. Sternberg, district geologist for Sunray, maintains offices in Denver.

Justin M. Kennedy, manager of the Southern Counties Gas Company's Orange County division, has been elected president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Orange County.

Permanente Cement Expands

Permanente Cement Company recently announced an expansion program which will augment its distribution facilities and provide an additional 5,600,000 sacks of cement a year for the continuously growing Western population, industry, business and construction. The entire expansion program is expected to cost about $3,500,000, creating new jobs for additional plant personnel as well as construction workers.

Henry J. Kaiser, president, revealed:

The Permanente Cement plant—located in the San Francisco Bay Area near San Jose—will be increased 25 per cent in capacity. The expanded plant will produce 28,000,000 sacks of cement a year, or 7,000,000 barrels.

The program includes enlargement of facilities in Seattle, thereby carrying out expansion of Permanente Cement Company's established system of distribution plants which serve widespread markets from Northern California to the Pacific Northwest, Canada, Alaska and Hawaii.

In order to meet the steadily growing demands for cement, the expansions are scheduled for completion in eight months—by February, 1951.

A fifth giant kiln and other major equipment and additions will be added to Permanente's Bay Area plant to increase its annual production by more than 1,400,000 barrels (5,600,000 sacks).

Henry J. Kaiser interpreted the expansions as "signalizing the tremendous growth already accomplished and still in prospect for California, the Pacific Northwest, Canada, Alaska and Hawaii.

"Cement, being an essential, basic material, is a good barometer of business, industrial and construction activity," Mr. Kaiser said. "Cement is in very heavy demand.

"A region like the West that is forging ahead industrially and population-wise must have adequate production of cement and other basic materials. Officers and directors of Permanente Cement Company, having studied present Western cement needs

and the outlook for growth, have taken action to meet the West's cement requirements and to contribute to the continued building of the Pacific Area."

This new program represents Permanente's fourth major expansion in a decade.

In view of the company's strong financial and cash position, the new program will not require any additional financing. The company presently has no funded debt or bank borrowings, and its sole capitalization consists of 1,400,000 shares of common stock.

The way was cleared for Permanente to proceed immediately on the project when the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors approved the action of the County Planning Commission in granting a permit for the plant expansion.

Universal Oil Products Announces Organization of Procon, Inc.

David W. Harris, president of Universal Oil Products Company, has just announced the organization of Procon, Incorporated, as a new subsidiary of Universal with executive offices at 75 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago. According to Mr. Harris, in a statement just released, officers of the new company will be: J. C. Raaen, president; C. B. Whyte, vice president and general manager; and C. J. Giuliani, secretary and treasurer.

Procon, Incorporated, has been organized to handle the construction of refinery specialty installations, and particularly units for operating Universal's new Platforming process which is currently meeting wide acceptance in the refining industry.

Mr. Harris further stated that J. C. Raaen, president of the newly formed company, is well equipped to direct the overall activities of Procon. During World War II Raaen served with the Ordnance Department of the United States Army with the rank of Colonel. In that capacity he supervised the construction of ordnance installations and as executive officer to the Chief of Ordnance was largely responsible for the building and operation of ordnance projects throughout the country. Following the war and until his retirement from the Army in September, 1947, he was commanding officer of Watervliet Arsenal.

Field operations of Procon will be under the direction of C. B. Whyte, who has been identified with the refinery construction business for a number of years. Mr. Whyte's broad experience in refinery construction included the position of chief engineer of the refinery division of Arkansas Fuel Oil Company. When Cities Service Defense Corporation built the Maumelle Ordnance Works for the government at Little Rock, Arkansas, Whyte assumed responsibility for construction of the extensive defense plant. Upon termination of construction at Maumelle he supervised construction of the Lake Charles, Louisiana, refinery of Cities Service, which is their largest refining unit.

In 1946 Mr. Whyte joined Universal as chief construction engineer and since that time has supervised the construction of U.O.P. processing units in the refineries of domestic and foreign companies. He retained that position until his recent election as an officer of Procon, Incorporated, which function will be to contract for and build refinery processing facilities.

New Oil Field Maps Available

James C. Bransford, petroleum geologist, has just completed his revised maps on the Los Angeles Basin and on West Texas-Southeast New Mexico. The Los Angeles Basin map is priced at $10.00 plus tax and the West Texas map is $15.00 plus tax.

The Southern California Blue Print Co., 114½ W. Third Street, Los Angeles 13, telephone MAdison 6-7681, are now taking orders for these two additional maps.

Union Constructs New Refinery in Washington

Union Oil Company commenced construction of a million dollar asphalt refinery at Edmonds, Washington, on August 1, 1950, Reese H. Taylor, President, announced recently. The refinery, which will have an annual capacity of 65,000 tons of paving asphalts, road oils and cutbacks, will be completed by June, 1951.

"The constantly increasing activities in the Pacific Northwest in industry, irrigation projects and highway construction have made it necessary for the Company to construct this new refinery in order to better serve this growing area. The new facilities will also enable the Company to improve its service to the important Alaska markets", Mr. Taylor said.

Construction of the refinery, including blending tankage and shipping facilities, will be handled by the Bechtel Corporation. The crude oil will be shipped by tanker from California.

A bipartisan group of 25 Senators have moved to slash $600,000,000 more from President Truman's spending program this year in order to conserve for anticipated heavier military costs. The Senators introduced an amendment to pare the Chief Executive's budget estimates for the current fiscal year by 10 per cent, but excluding spending for defense, atomic energy, the Post Office, care of veterans and such fixed commitments as Federal payments to states.

San Fernando Wildcat Digs

Los Nietos Company, Operator, is drilling in shallow formations with its Edwards No. 1 exploratory well on Sec. 1-2n-16w near Rinaldi street and Balboa boulevard in the San Fernando area.

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New Wilson Rig Announced

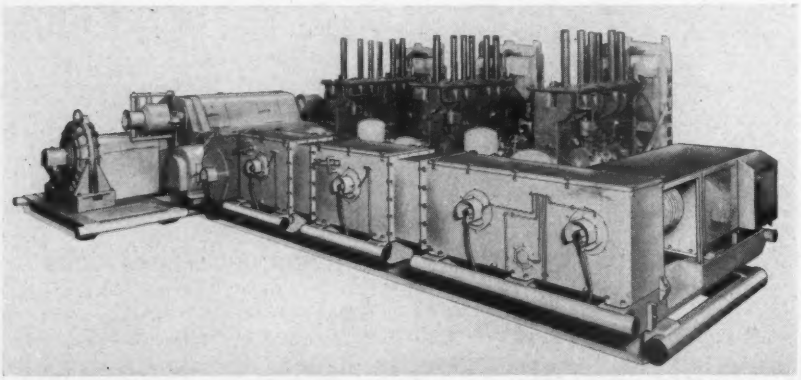
The new Wilson Torcair or Roadair rig has been announced as a unit to be used either with torque converters or direct engine drive. It can be installed, according to the manufacturers, as a direct-driven rig (without torque converters), and converters can be added at any time later with no change in the rig or drive system.

The new rig is described as being available with chain-driven rotary table, or universal shaft-driven table, or with independent table-drive unit. The latter unit is available either with or without cathead shaft. The engine radiators are stated to be conventionally mounted in front of the engines; or mounted over the engines with a bevel gear and V-belt drive to the fans to blow air upwards.

Some of the operating features are described to be full-vision air panel control, removable guards on drum and transmission units, air tube disc clutches throughout, including the main drum, two-piece brake bands, two-speed friction clutch transmission.

A low mounting for the sand line drum has been incorporated. A sectional box-type compound has been provided so that each engine and compound section can be removed in one unit without the engine getting out of line with the compound.

A feature is described by the manufacturer to be that no flexible coupling is required between the engine and the compound. On each engine skid unit a reinforced 5/8 inch plate box-type compound case section is mounted, and permanently lined up with the engine by means of a rigid cylindrical housing which joins the engine flywheel housing, or torque converter, to the compound case to eliminate chance misalignment. The cylindrical housing is split along the horizontal center line so that the top half can be removed to provide for complete accessibility to the air tube clutch which it houses. This eliminates the need for a flexible coupling between the engine (or torque converter) and compound case, it is claimed; and eliminates the overloading of rear main bearings. Joints between sections are sealed with a neoprene oilproof "O" ring which will not leak oil.



The new Wilson Torcair or Roadair Rig. It is announced to be a unit which can be used either with torque converters or direct engine drive. Installation can be made as a direct-driven rig, and converters added later without change in the rig or drive system. The rig can be broken down into small units for transportation or moved in one package.

New Catalog Announced

Distribution of its new 1950 catalog described as being the most complete general supply book of its kind in the West has just been announced by The Republic Supply Company of California.

The new catalog has been especially compiled and designed to afford users the ultimate in ease and accuracy in obtaining information and product selection, together with current price listings. A feature of special interest is the comprehensive tool and related material section, occupying approximately one-third of the book, which is of importance to many buyers unaware of Republic's extensive stocks of these types of products.

The new catalog No. 50, compiled and printed by the R. R. Donnelly & Sons Co., world's largest catalog specialists, contains over 700 pages of commodity listings plus 80 pages devoted exclusively to useful information and engineering data; handy thumb lift notches to facilitate rapid fingertip reference; easy-to-read index; most complete reference on pipe, valve and fitting dimensions and specifications; charts indicating the best couplings recommended for various types of hoses; specially designed charts for determining selection of valves for specific conditions, as well as charts to facilitate convenient selection of the correct lubricants for use in Nordstrom valves.

Roy Johnson, Republic Supply Company Sales Manager, states that the new edition has been designed as the most modern and up-to-date catalog of its type providing a one-source reference for general industrial supplies.

Baroid Ads Win High National Honors

In the 1950 industrial advertising competition, conducted by the National Industrial Advertisers Association at their national convention in Los Angeles, the advertising campaign of the Baroid Sales Division, National Lead Company, was awarded second place in the petroleum division, a close runner-up to

the first-award winner, Standard Oil Company of California.

That this award of excellence really has national significance, it is only necessary to look at the list of entries, according to Baroid's advertising manager, Arthur Langton; who points out that the 207 entries in the competition from practically a "blue book" of American industry. Such firms as du Pont, Goodrich, Bausch & Lomb, General Electric, Republic Steel, Timken Roller Bearing, Union Carbide & Carbon, Crane, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube are among the competitors, many of whom submitted from two to eight separate campaigns; showing the high value placed by industry on these N.I.A.A. national awards.

New Tool Insures Drill String Stabilization While Reaming Hole to Gauge

One of the increasingly important functions of a reamer is that of drill string stabilization. While advanced drilling techniques employ reamers regularly in directional drilling, drilling in inclined formations, hole opening, and removing key seats, its use in drill string stabilization is becoming increasingly popular.

Security Engineering Co., Inc., realizing the advantages of a tool rugged enough for stabilization work, now is manufacturing and announces the general availability of the Reamer-Stabilizer. According to Security, when this tool is run between drill collars, it eliminates drill string whip and vibration, thus increasing the over all rig drilling efficiency. Their field reports show that the use of the Reamer-Stabilizer reduces drilling time and increases rock bit footage when compared to wells drilled to the same depth without this tool in identical and similar formations. Security engineers state that more weight may be run on the bit without the usual undesirable effects of reduced directional control, drill string wobble, rock bit gyration, etc.

Three angularly set barrel-shaped cutters contact the formation over their entire length. These cutters act as a large roller bearing contacting over one-third of the hole circumference, absorbing and transmitting to the formation all forces tending to start drill stem whip and rock bit gyration. Heavy ribbed sections between the cutters not only provide the extra strength required for stabilizing duty but act as a guide for the return circulation, directing it past the cutters to keep them free from cuttings.

The exclusive locking device for retaining cutters in body used in the standard Security Reamers has been incorporated in this new tool. The Reamer-Stabilizer can be made up with a choice of three sets of cutters to produce the most effective stabilizing action in any formation.

More information may be obtained by writing to the manufacturer, Security Engineering Co., Inc., 108 W. Whittier Blvd., Whittier, California.

Canada Builds Pipeline

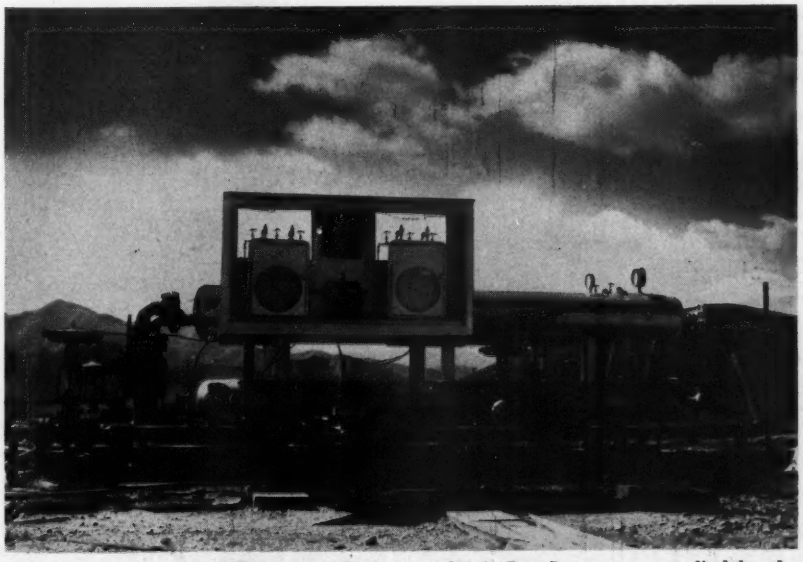
Western Canada is busy today on the second phase of its 1100 mile pipe line from Edmonton, Alberta, to the head of the Great Lakes. When completed in 1951, the big line will serve the people of the three prairie provinces of Canada and will move Alberta oil east to the thickly populated area of Southern Ontario. The pipeline on its easternmost leg will run to the lake port of Superior.

Atom Engine To Be Built

Senator McMahon, democrat of Connecticut, recently announced that construction work will be started at Arco, Idaho, next month on a land based model for an atomic-powered submarine engine. McMahon, chairman of the Senate-House Atomic Committee, predicted that a "tremendous improvement in submarine performance is in the offing." The original engine, from which other engines are to be copied, is one of two experimental projects for atomic ship propulsion on which the Atomic Energy Commission has been working since early in 1947.

California Auto Influx

California is enjoying its greatest influx of vacationers in history, according to the Automobile Club of Southern California. The first six months of the year saw an all-time high of 466,074 out-of-state cars, carrying 1,226,379 passengers arriving in California. This topped the previous peak total, set in 1948, of 448,325 cars and 1,183,175 passengers.



Side view of the new skid mounted Horizontal Oil & Gas Separators supplied by the American Pipe and Steel Corp., of Alhambra, Calif. for the Barnsdall Oil Company, near Newhall, Calif. Instrument panel is shown as well as longitudinal view of unit. The unit is reported to be exceptionally efficient for use in tests on new wells.

THIS LAUGH OFF!!

He: "How about joining me in a cozy weekend in a quiet downtown hotel?"

She: "Knowledge garnered from the illuminating pages of the Kinsey survey and awareness of your pejorativeness in the most esoteric aspects of sexual behavior preclude you from such erotic confrontation.

He: "I don't get it."

She: "That's just what I said."

Sometimes, the immature simplicity of the youthful mind makes a shrewd guess at the truth, as in a group of babes discussing their arrival on this planet.

One said that the doctor brought him; another that his mother bought him at a store. One little girl said modestly: "My mother was too poor to buy me; I was home-made."

She: "Darling, I've looked every place and I can't find my bathing suit."

He: "Maybe you've got it on."

An applicant for an insurance policy, asked what his father died of, replied: "I forget now, but it was nothing serious."

"Dad, what is an inscrutible smile?"

"It's the kind, my son, your mother had on her face this morning when I told her that business might keep me out late tonight."

Doctor: "Ever had any trouble with dyspepsia?"

Patient: "Only when I try to spell it."

Mrs. Richbee was very proud of the medallion she had purchased in a little shop while in the Orient and wore it proudly around her neck and never failed to show it to new friends. She considered it her good luck charm.

Attending a top flight social function in Washington, she was introduced to Mr. Sin Yu, the Chinese Ambassador, and grasped at the opportunity to learn the meaning of the Chinese inscription on her neckpiece.

The Hon. Mr. Yu was reluctant to translate the inscription, but Mrs. Richbee insisted that she must know.

"Very well, Madam, if you insist," said the Ambassador. "It says: 'Licensed Prostitute, City of Shanghai'."

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